

The Mining Journal.

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1873.—Vol. XLI.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1871.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) {PRICE FIVEPENCE.
PER ANNUM, BY POST, £1 4s

MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
(Established 1842.)

HOLDERS of mining shares DIFFICULT OF SALE in the open market may find purchasers for the same through Mr. CROFTS' agency. Also parties requiring advice how to act in the disposal of or abandonment of doubtful mining stocks may profitably avail of Mr. CROFTS' long experience on the market in all cases of doubt or difficulty, legal or otherwise.
SPECIAL BUSINESS IN GREAT ROYALTON, ROCHE CONSOLS (Tin), WILLOUGHBY (Lead). The shares in the above are recommended for immediate purchase. Every description of shares bought and sold at NET prices.
Bankers: Metropolitan Bank.

MR. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the following SHARES, free of commission:—
25 Aberdunant, 15s. 20 E. Llanygrog, 38s. 3d 75 Port Phillip.
20 Almada. 70 E. Llanygrog, 19s. 9d. 25 Parys Mount, £33.
15 Asheton, £44. 5 East Lovell, £144. 10 Roman Grav., £194.
20 Austral. Unit., 9s. 6d. 10 East Van, £10. 40 Rhydalgo.
20 Bronfloyd, £23. 5 Eberhardt, £383. 10 So. Condurrow, £74.
20 Brixton, £37. 10 Frank Mills, 25s. 100 So. Rom. Grav., 29s.
15 Buxton Cons., 27s. 6d. 15 Great Vor, £104. 10 South Aurora, £63.
20 Bwch Consols. 10 Great Laxey, £163. 20 Sweetland Crk., £44.
100 Birdseye Creek, £23. 25 Gt. No. Laxey, 13s. 6d. 10 Tankerville, £18.
20 Chiontales, £2 pd., 36s. 15 Marke Valley, £64. 70 Taquari, 5s. 6d.
75 Caegynon, 20s. 6d. 25 North Crofty. 10 Tankerville, £18.
15 Colorado. 50 No. Tankerville, 19s. 3d. 20 West Maria, 21s.
20 Chiverton Moor, £23. 5 Providence. 5 W. Chiverton, £193.
2 Carn Brea, £147. 35 Pennerley, £44. 25 Yudanmutana.
25 Don Pedro, £2. 20 Plynlimmon, £1 16s. 3d.
20 Drake Walls, 17s. 3d. 50 Perkins Beach, 38s.
15 East Caradon, £44. 50 Perkins Beach, 38s.
W. H. B. transacts business in every description of shares at the best market prices, and free of commission.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in Bog, Pennerley, East Van, Caegynon, Perkins Beach, Mineral Hill, Utah, Eberhardt, and Chiontales.
Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England, E.C.

MR. Y. CHRISTIAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.
Bankers: Bank of England.

MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND MINING SHARE BROKER,
19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Every description of shares BOUGHT and SOLD at the best market prices.

MR. C. POWELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. JOHN RISLEY, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
77, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
Wheal Grenville, East Wheal Grenville, Treleigh Wood, Wheal Crebor, and West Caradon Mines specially recommended.
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, JUN., STOCK AND SHAREDEALER AND MINE AGENT,
5, WHITEHALL, LONDON, S.W.
Some valuable hints as to the purchase of mining shares will be found in Mr. THOMPSON'S "Investment Circular" for July now ready; post free, price 6d.

MESSRS. A. W. THOMAS AND CO., 10, COLEMAN STREET, E.C., MINING AGENTS, AND STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS.
Monthly Circular for July now ready; post free, 6d.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, MINING ENGINEER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
HARMONY AND MONTAGUE.—I recommend the immediate purchase of shares in this company. The company is divided into 64 shares only, of £50 fully paid-up. Full particulars upon application.

I ADVISE THE IMMEDIATE PURCHASE OF SHARES in the FOLLOWING MINES, viz.:
HARMONY AND MONTAGUE (LIMITED), TIN AND COPPER, in the parish of Redruth, Cornwall. In 64 shares of £50 each, fully paid-up.
HARLEIGH SILVER-LEAD, COPPER, ZINC, AND SULPHUR (LIMITED), Merionethshire. In 5000 shares of £5 each, fully paid-up. And
EAST TERRAS (LIMITED), TIN, in the parish of St. Stephens, Cornwall. In 25,000 shares of £1 each, fully paid-up.
Full particulars upon application to—
T. SPARGO, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, GRESHAM HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.

SHARES WANTED in the FOLLOWING MINES:—
State the number and lowest price.
South Frances. Pendarves United. Buller.
New Seton. St. Ives Consols. Carn Brea.
OFFERS WANTED for the following:—
West Chiverton. Eclipse (500). East Van.
East Lovell. Terras Tin. Great Wheal Lovell.
H. B. RYE, 77, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MESSRS. WM. MARLBOROUGH AND CO.,
29, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C. (Established 17 years), have FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES at prices annexed:—
20 Anglo-Argent., 17s. 20 East Seton, 27s. 20 Polbreen, £23 19s. 3d.
20 Almada, 23s. 25 Frank Mills, 24s. 25 Parys Mount, £33 6s. 3d.
20 Birdseye Crk., £2 12s. 50 Great Retallack, 24s. 50 Roseway Hill, 21s.
20 Bog, £3 3s. 10 Great Vor, £11. 10 Roman Grav., £19.
1 Carn Brea, £141. 30 Gwydyr Park, 16s. 50 So. Condurrow, £7 6s. 3d.
20 Carn Camborne, £4 19 50 Hingston, £2 13 9d. 50 So. Rom. Grav., £26 6s.
10 Colorado, £6 6s. 20 New Lovell, 30s. 10 So. Condurrow, £7 6s. 3d.
3 Cook's Kitchen, £283. 20 North Crofty, 26s. 9d. 100 So. Rom. Grav., £26 6s. 3d.
40 Caegynon, 20s. 3d. 5 Nth. Roskear, £20. 20 South Aurora, £6 13 9d.
1 Devon Consols, £103. 1 New Seton, £50. 20 Sweetland, £4 3s.
20 Don Pedro, £133. 50 New Victoria, 22s. 6d. 20 Thornhill Reef, 32s.
1 Dolcoath, £179. 20 North Crofty, 26s. 9d. 10 Tankerville, £18.
100 Eberhardt, 4s. 30 North Pool, £3. 100 Taquari, 5s.
5 Eberhardt, £383. 50 Powell United. 20 W. Grenville, £73.
100 Eclipse, 2s. 6d. pm. 50 Providence, £26. 30 Wheal Crebor, 32s. 6d.
10 East Van, £133. 50 Prince of Wales, 20s. 6d. 50 Wheal Ugar, 32s.
1 East Pool, £133. 10 Penhall, £5 1s. 3d. 50 W. Chiverton, £193.
1 East Van, £133. 50 Plynlimmon, 38s. 20 W. Tankerville, £33.
20 E. Grenville, £3 8s. 9d. 25 Pennerley, £44 6s. 3d. 50 W. Esqair Lie, 38s.
20 E. Rhydalgo, 21s. 50 Perkins Beach, 38s. 6d.

CAUTION.—The SYSTEM of ADVERTISING SHARES with PRICES ANNEXED offers the PUBLIC the BEST CRITERION of their REAL MARKET VALUE; but is, doubtless, the BANE of FICTITIOUS quotations. EARLY APPLICATIONS are SOLICITED for the following SHARES:—
20 Aberdunant, 14s. 9d.; 200 Terras, 27s.; 20 East Llanygrog, £24.
W. M. and Co. strongly recommend at present prices North Pool, Utah, Wheal Agar, Wheal Grenville, and Wheal Crebor shares.

WHAT PAYS BEST?—A PRACTICAL TREATISE UPON INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINES.
W. MARLBOROUGH AND CO.,
29, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.
Post free Sixpence.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 21 years), is a SELLER at net prices of:—
125 St. Agnes Consols; 2 Cook's Kitchen, £28; 20 Great Retallack, 20s.; 75 Bwch Consols, 29s.; 10 Plynlimmon, 38s. 9d.; 3 West Chiverton, 20s.; 105 East Terras; 10 Blaen Caelan, 29s.; 100 Gwydyr Park; 20 Polbreen, £23; 200 Vron, 18s. 3d.; 5 Treleigh Wood; 100 Wheal Caradon, 19s. 3d.; 70 Wheal Crebor; 60 Perkins Beach, 37s. 6d.; 2 Minera, £180; 40 Prince of Wales; 20 Frank Mills, 25s. 3d.; 20 East Van; 60 Wheal Ugar, 32s.; 25 Wheal Grenville; 8 Providence; 300 Sao Vicente, 3s.; 200 Anglo-Argentine, 16s. 6d.; 120 Eclipse, 17s. 6d.; 250 Taquari; 100 Sweetland Creek.
Let investors take the trouble to have Bwdrals Consols Mine, which I do strongly recommend, inspected by some reliable and unbiased person, and I will venture to say that such a report will be given of it as can be given of no other mine in Wales as to position, prospects, or price.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in Poldice shares.

SOUTH ROMAN GRAVELS, TANKERVILLE, ROMAN GRAVELS.
Full particulars of these mines will be found in PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST—SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES, &c.," of Friday, July 14, No. 643, price 6d. each, forwarded on application.

MR. PETER WATSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and Union Bank of London.

WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR, EVERY FRIDAY.
LONDON DAILY RECORD, STOCK & SHARE LIST, Every Evening.
Published by P. WATSON, Stock and Sharedealer, 79, Old Broad-street, E.C.

MR. W. H. C. UEL L,
No. 42, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
Daily price-list on application.

Twenty-six Years' Experience.
MR. F. W. MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Daily List of closing prices in British and Foreign mines every evening (free).
References exchanged. Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MR. G. D. SANDY, 2, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Daily Price List on application.

MR. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C., transacts business at net prices in every description of security.

Ninth Edition; post free for seven stamps.
HOW TO INVEST, AND WHAT TO SELECT:
THE CAPITALIST'S GUIDE.
Published by E. J. BARTLETT, 30, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.

MESSRS. W. DUNN AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
3 AND 4, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England.

FOR SALE, at prices affixed:—
20 Aberdunant, 11s. 25 East Seton, £1 4s. 10 South Aurora, £6 15s.
10 Anglo-Argent., 15 per cent. pref., fully paid, 18s. 6d. 10 Great Lovell, £10. 10 So. Condurrow, £7. 50 So. Rom. Gravels, £1 9s.
20 Bog, £3 6s. 25 North Crofty, £2 10 5 Tankerville, £17 16 25 Caegynon, 19s. 5 No. Roskear, £21. 5 W. Chiverton, 27s. 3d.
1 Carn Brea, £20. 25 No. Tankerville, 18s. 6d. 10 W. Grenville, £7 7 6
1 Dolcoath, £180. 20 Pennerley, £44 6s. 10 Wheal Margaret, £17 5
5 East Lovell, £13. 10 Penhall, £5 2s. 6d. 5 Wheal Ugar, £9. 25 Rhydalgo.

Messrs. W. DUNN and Co. refer with satisfaction to their hints of last week, and still recommend for immediate purchase the mines then named, more particularly the first four, and Nos. 2 and 3 (for choice) of those four.

SILK AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
32, REGENT STREET, PICCADILLY, W.
FRANK LIMMER, Secretary.

MESSRS. EDWARD BREWIS AND CO.,
18 AND 19, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C., are in a position to treat with small or large capitalists and others requiring sound Mining Shares on terms which must lead to profitable results.
Respectable guarantees given of good faith.
Bankers: The Alliance Bank (Limited), London, E.C.

MR. HENRY MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
84, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.
EAST LLANYGROG MINE.—Mr. HENRY MANSELL having just returned to London, after thoroughly inspecting this property, will be happy to afford every information respecting its present condition and future prospects.
References exchanged.
A Daily List of Closing Prices sent to clients free on application.

JOHN LEAN, M.E., AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
5, AUSTINFRIARS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
We strongly advise the purchase of EAST LLANYGROG shares for a great rise in price. The agent confirms his previous report that hundreds of tons of lead is discovered. This will be one of the greatest mines in the Principality, and we believe the shares will go to £20 per share. We can offer 65 or any less portion if applied for at once at £3 each.
JOHN LEAN and Co., 5, Austinfriars, London, E.C.

MR. JAMES STOCKER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.
SHARES FOR SALE:—
20 W. Tankerville, £33 9 7 East Lovell, £14. 10 W. Chiverton, £193.
15 Pennerley, £44. 1 Minera, £164. 10 So. Rom. Grav., 27s. 3d.
5 St. John del Rey, £223. 2 Carn Brea, £29. 25 W. Tankerville, £33 9
30 Perkins Beach, 38s. 6d. 10 Great Vor, £11 6s. 3d. 5 Tankerville, £18.
15 Llanygrog. 5 Eberhardt, £39. 45 Birdseye Creek, 51s. 9d.
Bankers: London and Westminster (Established Twenty Years).

MESSRS. J. HUME AND CO., 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
5 East Lovell, £144. 1 Devon Consols, £108. 50 Birdseye Creek, £23.
10 Grenville, £73. 20 Agar, 32s. 6d. 20 Utah, £8 pm.
10 So. Condurrow, £7. 50 West Maria, 24s. 5 Mineral Hill Debentures, £2 prem.
1 Carn Brea, £145. 50 W. Tankerville, £33. 50 Taquari, 6s. 3d.
10 Great Vor, £11. 10 Tankerville, £183. 5 West Chiverton, £20.
20 New Lovell. 20 South Aurora, £7.

EBERHARDT AND AURORA.—We stated last week that these shares would probably rise £10 this week; they have risen £7 ex div.
CENTRAL CITY.—We call attention to this as the next great prize. If favourable telegrams come to hand, shares will be £10 premium.

CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS cannot fail to do well by purchasing promptly at present low price of shares in the EAST LLANYGROG LEAD MINING COMPANY (Limited)—(the agent reports in the new discovery there are hundreds of tons of rich lead opened upon)—a fact verified by the personal inspection of certain shareholders who have just visited the mines. The company has only recently been formed; 40 tons of lead have already been sold, and another large parcel is being got ready for the market, and the mine is rapidly improving. It is confidently expected this mine will soon take a prominent place in the Dividend List, and the shares marketable at 20s., or more, each.
The adjoining mine (Llanygrog) has proved to be the richest mine in the Principality. It has paid £300,000 in dues alone, and has yielded lead to the extent of £5,000,000 sterling, and it is fairly anticipated that the East Llanygrog will prove a mine of no less importance than its predecessor. These shares must have a considerable advance in price, and are safe as an investment.
We have ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SHARES, or any less portion, FOR SALE at £3 each, and strongly advise the purchase of an interest, large or small. Apply to ENDEAN and Co., Stock and Share Dealers, 85, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

ENDEAN AND CO.'S BUREAU OF SELECTED INVESTMENTS
is now ready, and will be forwarded free on application. Every investor should have a copy.
ENDEAN AND CO., 85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
MINING JOURNAL.—BUREAU OF MINES: The July number of "Endean's British Bureau of Selected Mines" contains, in addition to the usual recommendations to investors, some interesting notices upon dividend and progressive mines. Some useful information is likewise given with reference to bank, railways, and general finance, and a list of dividend mines, showing the price of shares and their relative value as investments.

THE CITY EXCHANGE MINING AND INVESTMENT OFFICES,
39, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Wanted to purchase, promptly, 350 shares in the East Llanygrog Mining Company (Limited), not exceeding £3 per share.
Business transacted in all marketable securities.

M. R. CHARLES THOMAS,
MINING AGENT, AND GENERAL SHAREDEALER,
3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

Fourth Edition. Now ready, post free, sixpence.
INVESTMENTS AND SPECULATIONS FOR 1871.
CHARLES THOMAS, 3, Great St. Helen's, London.

New edition, 1870, price 6d.
SELF HELP TO PATENT LAW
Also, price 1s.,
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PATENT LAWS.
By GEORGE DAVIES, C.E.

Published at the Office for Patents, 4, St. Ann's-square, Manchester, by GEORGE DAVIES, C.E. (late John Davies and Son).
Established 1835.

MESSRS. G. LAVINGTON AND A. PENNINGTON,
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, have SPECIAL BUSINESS in the undermentioned:—
Pacific Gold. Perkins Beach. West Esqair Lie.
Birdseye Creek. Utah. Powell United.
Mary Ann. Tincroft. Bog. Pennerley.

TO INVESTORS.—NOW READY.
LAVINGTON AND PENNINGTON'S "MONTHLY RECORD OF INVESTMENTS," containing an exhaustive Review of the British and Foreign Stock and Share and Money Markets, &c., with an enumeration of safe investments, paying from 10 to 20 per cent. Price 6d. per copy, or 5s. annually.
G. LAVINGTON and A. PENNINGTON, 44, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
3, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, E.C.
Business operations in Mining Shares negotiated at close market rates.
Daily Price-List on application.

MR. T. A. MUNDY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
38, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.
Bankers: City Bank.

MR. W. TREGILLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C., is prepared to deal at close market prices in all description of Mine Shares.
THE ECLIPSE GOLD AND SILVER MINE is strongly recommended, only a little time being required to complete the necessary machinery to ensure large profits. Nothing can be better than the reports from the mine, which is being largely developed, and shows plenty of gold and silver ore.
Business in Carn Brea, Ding Dong, Great Vor, and South Crofty shares.

MR. C. A. POWELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.
References exchanged. Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane.

BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
36, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following SHARES at close net prices—
Van. West Chiverton. Tincroft.
Tankerville. Wheal Jane. Cook's Kitchen.
Perkins Beach. Herodsfoot. Providence.
Llanarmon. Dolcoath. East Chiverton.
Lovell Consols. The Lovell. Utah.
The Staffordshire Brick and Tile Company's shares are worth attention at present price.
Bankers: London and Westminster.

HOOKE AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
LIFE, FIRE, AND MARINE INSURANCE AGENTS,
8, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET.
At the rate of One Guinea per annum, we give investors information on legitimate mining properties in the United Kingdom.

FORTUNES MADE BY JUDICIOUS MINING.
MESSRS. BARKER AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
8, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
Invite communications respecting the value of various Californian and British Mines, by some of which they have been enabled to secure for their constituents staple dividends of from 40 to 50 per cent., and to quadruple and quintuple the capital of those who repose confidence in them.
THE UTAH AND EAST VAN MINES present immediate opportunities for purchase with immense benefit.

MR. ALFRED JONES, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
72, KINGSLAND ROAD, LONDON.
Mr. JONES has the following SHARES FOR SALE, cash or account:—
100 Anglo-Argent., 12s. 9d. 5 Eberhardt, £404. 40 Prince of Wales, 21s.
50 Cefn Consols. 70 Frontino, 5s. 3d. 50 Taquari, 7s. 9d.
60 Drake Walls, 11s. 3d. 60 Great Retallack, 15s. 200 Tin Hill, 5s.
50 Eclipse, 18s. 6d. 100 Gt. So. Chiv., 6s. 6d. 50 W. Godolphin, 15s. 6d.
BUDNICK CONSOLS.—Offer wanted for 100 shares or any part.

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINES, RAILWAY STOCKS, and other Securities of all descriptions.
Dividends at the rate of 5, 10, and 15 per cent.
Consult MR. JOHN B. REYNOLDS' SPECIAL LIST OF INVESTMENTS.
Sent free by post on application to JOHN B. REYNOLDS, Stock and Share Dealer, 70 and 71, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

THE UNDERSIGNED TRANSACTS BUSINESS AT MARKET NET PRICES in—
CORNISH, WELSH, and FOREIGN MINES.
Every information will be furnished on application, and it is solicited to further business that those applying, whether to buy or sell, will state the number of shares. At any time the current market prices will be forwarded at the close of the day on receipt of a stamped envelope. The large amount of business daily doing in Welsh and selected Cornish mines admits of the public investing profitably.
JAMES BRENCHELY, 32, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, London, and Mining Exchange (Established Eighteen Years).

INVESTORS in SEARCH OF GOOD SOUND PROPERTIES,
paying 10 to 20 per cent. per annum, should send for the Sixth Edition of "BRITAIN'S METAL MINES," price 1s., or free per post 1s. 1d. A complete Guide to their Laws, Usages, Localities, Statistics, and Share Market.
By JOHN R. PIKE,
Crown-chambers, Threadneedle-street, London.

CORNWALL AND DEVON MINING AGENCY,
CALLINGTON, CORNWALL.
Reports on any mine in the two counties, and every kind of legitimate mining business transacted.
Two of the most valuable properties in the county are being privately brought out. A few of the Ten per Cent. Preference Shares can be obtained through this Agency by making an early application.
C. PENGILLY, Secretary.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—210 Queen Silver Mine shares, at 25s., 210 King Mine shares, at 12s. 6d.
Apply, by letter, to W. DEACON'S News Room, Leadenhall-street.

MR. JOHN CARTER, MINE AND SHARE DEALER,
CAMBORNE, CORNWALL (Son of the late Thos. Carter), transacts Business in every description of shares at close market prices of the day.
References exchanged when required.

CHARLES HALLAS AND CO., SHARE BROKERS,
13, NORTH JOHN STREET, LIVERPOOL.
TRANSACT BUSINESS in all the MARKET MINES in WALES, CORNWALL, &c. Mines inspected and reported upon by experienced surveyors.

THE LONDON STOCK AND SHARE AGENCY,
165, STRAND, LONDON.
Recommend the immediate purchase of shares in Peden-an-dra United Mines, St. Austell Iron Mine, Castle an Dinas Tin, and Castlegate Tin, full particulars of which will be sent on application.
This Agency is always ready to advise bona fide investors what mines they should avoid.

THE WHITEHAVEN IRON MINES

(LIMITED)

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, by which the liability of every shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares.

Capital £95,000, in 9500 shares of £10 each.

For 4450 of which applications will be received by the directors.

Deposit: On application, £1 per share; on allotment, £3 per share. The balance payable as follows:—£2 on 1st September, 1871; £2 on 1st November, 1871; £2 on 1st January, 1872. With the option to subscribers of paying the whole amount of the shares on allotment, in which case dividends will be reckoned from the date of payment thereof.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Right Honourable the Earl of DEVON (Chairman of the Bristol and Exeter Railway, and of the Metropolitan District Railway), London.—CHAIRMAN.
The Right Honourable Lord RUTHVEN, Freeland House, Bridge of Earn, N.B., Pavilion House, Hans Place, and Carlton Club, London, S.W.
Admiral the Honourable Sir HENRY KEPPEL, G.C.B., Winkfield, Bracknell, and United Service Club, London, S.W.
Sir L. P. HESKETH FLEETWOOD, Bart., of Fleetwood, North Lancashire, and Boddle's Club, London, S.W.

CHARLES KEMP DYER, Esq., of Lloyd's, Royal Exchange, London, E.C., Director of the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company, until its purchase by H.M. Government.
THOMAS PAGE, Esq., C.E., M.Inst.C.E., F.G.S., F.R.C.S., the Adelphi, London, W.C.

BANKERS—The National Provincial Bank of England, London, E.C., and all its Branches.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Thompson, Pickering, Styan, and Neilson, 4, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.

AUDITORS—Henry M. Leslie, Esq., General Manager, London and South Western Bank, London.
David S. Derry, Esq., Secretary, English and Foreign Credit Company, London.

OFFICES,—17, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

1.—The object of this company is to acquire and develop two very extensive Hematite Iron Ore Royalties in the county of Cumberland, covering an area of upwards of 6000 acres and containing veins of the rich red kidney and Whitehaven iron ores, yielding, according to analyses, 65 per cent. of metallic iron, and it is the opinion of practical men that when these mines are fully laid open the returns of ore will not be less than 200,000 tons per annum, at an average cost under existing arrangements of 9s. per ton, but this cost will be reduced to 4s. per ton on the completion of the tramways it is proposed to construct. The present price of this class of ore, f.o.b. at the Cumberland ports, is from 16s. to 18s. and 20s. per ton, upon the estimated out-put would give the company a profit of from 70,000 to 100,000 a year.

2.—The iron mines of Cumberland, and particularly those in the Whitehaven district, are well known for the richness of their produce and the yearly increase in their returns of ore, which has risen from 225,229 tons in 1854 to 1,047,819 tons in 1869, and is believed to have been still greater in 1870. The proprietors of many of these mines have amassed immense fortunes, and are now realising large annual profits, much, it is confidently stated, in some instances as 40,000 to 50,000 per annum.

3.—The mines to which reference is thus made are situated in the celebrated "Cleator Moor," "Frlington," and "Egremont" district, where the ore exists in the carboniferous limestone formation, and is found in beds or deposits varying from a few feet to more than twenty yards in thickness, containing almost inexhaustible masses of ore of the richest description. An instance may be quoted of the productive character of these deposits where (at the Hodbarrow iron mines) the returns of ore exceeded 190,000 tons in 1869, and will, it is stated, be shortly increased to 250,000 tons. The owners pay a certain fixed rent of 15,000 a year for the mines.

4.—This class of hematite is also found in irregular masses in the mountain limestone, where veins of solid ore of the finest description and of great thickness and depth exist that may be worked and the ore extracted by means of adit levels or tunnels driven on the course of the veins from the base and at various points to the summit of the mountain, forming, in fact, a set of galleries by means of which the ore is got out and put down by means of self-acting incline planes, and the mines effectively drained, no sinking nor any but the most simple and economical appliances being required.

5.—The properties to be acquired and developed by this company are of the mountain vein formation, and as will be ascertained on a careful perusal of the report accompanying the prospectus, possess these natural facilities for cheap and extensive working. The properties referred to are, 1.—The Eskdale and Mittedale Iron Mines. 2.—The Floutern Tarn, Starling Dodd and Red Pike Mines. The first-mentioned—the Eskdale—is situated between Eskdale and Mittedale, and is about 7 miles from the shipping port of Ravenglass, and covers an area of about 2000 acres. It is held on lease at the nominal dead rent of £20 per annum, and a royalty of 7d. per ton of all iron ore raised. The second—the Floutern Tarn, Starling Dodd and Red Pike—is situated on the northern slope of those mountains, and about midway between Enderdale and Buttermere lakes, and covers an area of upwards of 2000 acres. It is held on lease at a nominal dead rent of £20 per annum, and a royalty of 1s. per ton on all iron ore raised.

6.—The Eskdale property is well situated for extensive working, being a very precipitous mountain range about 1000 feet high, bounded by a dale on either side. The veins of iron ore, entering the mountain at right angles, passing through its centre to the valley on the other side, thus admitting of the easy extraction of the ore by means of adit levels, open galleries, and surface quarrying, and rendering unnecessary the usual expensive hauling and pumping machinery. The two veins already laid open are the "Ban Garth vein," near the western boundary, which is an open quarry is reported to be 20 feet wide, of rich red hematite, and the "Nab Gill" vein, near the eastern boundary as laid open at the top of the mountain, is reported to be 15 feet wide, of the richest description of the red kidney ore.

7.—The Eskdale property is well situated for extensive working, and the position of the veins of ore it contains will admit of a large force being employed to open the mines, and the ore may be brought out by light trams and incline planes, and at present conveyed partly by carts and partly by barge down the River Esk to the port of Ravenglass, at a total estimated cost, including royalty and all expenses, of 9s. per ton; or by means of a tramway to be constructed from the mines to Ravenglass, the ground for which has been surveyed, and a tender made for its construction for £5000. The directors propose to take the necessary steps to carry out this work, and to lay open the mines on a large scale, and when both these objects are accomplished, which it is estimated will take 12 months to complete, engineers report that 100,000 tons of iron ore per annum may be raised and put f.o.b. at Ravenglass at a cost of 4s. per ton, the selling price being from 16s. to 18s. per ton.

8.—The "Floutern Tarn," "Starling Dodd," and "Red Pike" property possesses great natural advantages for working on an extensive scale by means of adit levels, being nearly 2000 feet high to the summit of the mountains, and as the iron can be traced cropping out at surface, these levels may be driven on the course of the veins, during the progress of which returns of ore can be made. The bearing of the veins is north and south, and the property is held by "Floutern" mineral agents who have examined the vein laid open there report it to be of massive proportions, and admitting of a large force being employed. In addition to this there are other veins reported to be as yet only partially laid open at "Starling Dodd," the "Waterfalls," and "Red Pike," the latter mountain having, it is stated, derived its name from the veins of red hematite which it contains.

9.—The mode of developing this property will be similar to that pursued at Eskdale, consisting of tunneling and open quarrying, and the ore will be brought down by means of self-acting incline planes or "ligger lines," and conveyed by carts to a station on the Whitehaven and Egremont Railway, and thence to Whitehaven Port, where it can be put free on board at an estimated cost of about 9s. 6d. per ton; but the directors propose to construct a tramway from a point near the mines (communicating with the self-acting incline planes or "ligger lines") to a station on the Whitehaven and Egremont Railway, a distance of about 3½ miles, the route for which has been surveyed, and a tender made for its construction for the sum of £4375, which would reduce to cost of carriage about 4s. per ton. The directors are informed that the line is to be commenced by other parties at an early date, in which event it will be unnecessary for them to take the work in hand, but otherwise they propose to carry it out.

10.—This property is in the district of the celebrated Knockmurtree Mines, and the Cleator Moor, Frlington and Egremont Mines, from which such fabulous profits have been obtained during the last 10 years, and an engineer who has examined this range states—"That for quantity and the ease with which it can be dug from the several deposits, this range has no parallel in either Cumberland or Lancashire. It would be difficult to exaggerate this mountain wealth. He states that—"There are two kinds of ore, the puddling and the blast ore," the puddling ore selling at from 18s. to 20s. per ton, and the blast ore 13s. to 16s. per ton, f.o.b. The directors are advised that when these mines are fairly opened, and other necessary works carried out, which may be completed in 12 months, 100,000 tons to 120,000 tons of ore per annum may be raised at a cost previously named.

11.—In comparing these extensive and valuable properties with the iron mines of Cumberland now being wrought, and returning such enormous profits to the proprietors, it may be useful to call attention to the following facts:—

First.—The mines to be worked by the company cover an area of upwards of 6000 acres, are intersected with veins of rich ore which are considered practically inexhaustible, and they are held on nominal terms, the total certain and fixed rents for the whole being but £70 per annum, merging into royalties of 7d. and 1s. per ton respectively on the ores raised, while Second.—The existing iron mines now being worked vary in extent, being from 10 to 150 acres, each mine requiring a large outlay in the first instance, and expensive engines, machinery, and appliances to continue their regular working, and are subject to heavy taxes and royalties, amounting in one case to £15,000 a year rent, and royalties up to 2s. per ton on the ore raised, yet, notwithstanding these heavy burdens, profits of from £40,000 to £50,000 per annum are obtained from them.

12.—Considering, therefore, the extent and importance of the properties to be developed by this company, the facilities for their cheap and extensive working, and the nominal terms on which they are held, and taking into account also the demand for this class of hematite which takes the highest position in the production of Bessemer steel, and the best iron brands, the directors have confidence in placing a large investment before the public. This is a class of investment hitherto little known to the public investor, arising from the fact that the enormous profits derived from working Cumberland iron mines have been retained exclusively by the local ironmasters.

13.—An agreement has been entered into, dated the 15th day of February, 1871, under which the company obtains possession of the mines, in consideration of an allotment of five thousand fully paid-up shares in the company, and a payment of fifteen thousand pounds in money. This agreement has been carried into effect, so far that the trust has been executed in favour of the company, under which possession of the mines has been obtained, an allotment of the shares made by the company on the 19th day of May, 1871, and preliminary

operations commenced; these documents, together with the Memorandum and Articles of Association, may be inspected at the company's office.

14.—A careful perusal of the reports by the intending investor is invited. Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained from the bankers and at the offices of the company, where fair samples and analyses of the iron ore may be inspected, and every information respecting the company obtained. London, 17, Gracechurch-street, E.C., 12th July, 1871.

SOUTH WALES PEAT AND PEAT CHARCOAL COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £20,000, in 4000 Shares of £5 each.

£1 payable on application, and £4 on allotment.

DIRECTORS.

J. H. IRWIN, Esq., 10, Nottingham-place, W.
J. J. HAYS, Esq., Hertfordbury, Herts.
JOHN IMRAY, Esq., C.E., 28, Great George-street, Westminster.
THOMAS PAGE, Esq., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., 3, Adelphi-terrace.
WM. WHIELDON, Esq., 190, Westminster-bridge-road, S.E., Engineer.
SOLICITOR—THOS. H. HARRISON, Esq., 14, Angel-court, London.

AUDITORS—Messrs. SALTON and MILLS, 25, Rood-lane, E.C.

BANKERS—THE IMPERIAL BANK, Lothbury, London.

SECRETARY—MR. RICHARD FOULKES.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—14, ANGEL COURT, THROGMORTON STREET.

This company is formed to purchase the lease of the Peat Works, on the estate of Forch Dwm, in the county of Glamorgan, situate near the important towns of Neath, Swansea, and Cardiff, and in the centre of the charcoal-consuming district, and to manufacture peat charcoal according to the patented processes of Mr. J. J. Hays and others.

The great difficulty that has hitherto attended peat operations has been the want of a regular supply of dry peat for carbonising and other purposes; this has been attained by Mr. Hays's patented invention for drying peat at all seasons of the year.

The uses of peat charcoal are so numerous and well known that they are not alluded to in detail here, further than to say they afford a constant demand for any supply that can be relied on.

The report of the engineers employed on behalf of the directors gives the estimate of the cost of the machinery and plant necessary for the proposed works at the sum of £7782, and the net profit for the same at the sum of £4994; this will allow a profit of nearly 25 per cent. on the nominal capital of the company, calculating the charcoal at the value of 55s. per ton, but from the certificate of Mr. Benjamin Fothergill a much greater return may reasonably be looked for. The price to be paid for the purchase of the lease and licenses to use the several patents is the sum of £8000, £1000 to be paid in cash and £7000 in fully paid-up shares in the company. An agreement, bearing date the 8th day of June, on these terms has been entered into between Isaac Simpson, of the one part, and Richard Foulkes, as trustee on behalf of the company, of the other part.

Prospectuses may be obtained from the secretary at the company's office, where also may be seen the Articles of Association and agreement and reports.

SOUTH WALES PEAT AND PEAT CHARCOAL COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in this company will be RECEIVED after WEDNESDAY next, the 19th inst., for TOWN OR COUNTRY. By order, R. FOULKES, Secretary.

Temporary Offices, 14, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, July 14, 1871.

WALES.

THE TALIESIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts of 1862 and 1867, with Limited Liability.

Capital £30,000, in 6000 Shares of £5 each.

Deposit £1 per share to be paid on application, and £1 10s. on allotment.

Call of £1 per share 1st February, 1872.

Shareholders have the option of paying up their shares in full, and can have their receipts exchanged for share warrants to bearer.

In case of no allotment being made, the deposits will be returned in full. Should a smaller number of shares be allotted than are applied for, the balance of the amount deposited will be credited towards the sum due on allotment.

DIRECTORS.

N. W. J. STRODE, Esq., Camden Park, Chislehurst, and the Albany, Piccadilly.
JAMES SYDNEY STOPPORD, Esq., 3, Halkin-place, Belgrave-square.
WALTER L. GRANVILLE, Esq., Ivy House, Hampton Court.
EDMUND BURKE, Esq., 85, Avenue Road, Regent's Park.
AUDITOR—E. P. BOWELL, Esq., 60, Gracechurch-street, LONDON AND COUNTY BANK, AND NORTH AND SOUTH WALES BANK.

MESSRS. BANNISTER and ROBINSON, Rectory House, Martin's-lane, E.C.

CONSULTING ENGINEER AND MANAGER.

T. RANDOLPH MELLOR, Esq., Civil Engineer, 34, London Wall, Moorgate-street.

SECRETARY (pro tem) MR. JOHN WILLIAMS.

OFFICES.

RECTORY HOUSE, MARTIN'S LANE, CANNON STREET, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of acquiring, working, and developing the Taliesin Silver-Lead Mines, near to the village of Taliesin, on the high road from Aberystwyth to Machynlleth, in Cardiganshire, from both of which places it is distant about 10 miles. The property lies about one mile from the Aberystwyth and Welsh Coast Railway, and three miles from the shipping port of Aberdovey. The sett comprises an area of nearly 150 acres, held under lease for 27 years from June 24, 1868, from Sir Pryse Pryse, Bart., at a royalty of 1-14th, free from any dead rent.

The mines are in the well-known lead mining district of North Cardiganshire, long celebrated for the rich metalliferous character of the ground, which produces lead ores containing a large percentage of silver; the average price obtained during four years working being 4½s. per ton for the lead ore. This property has been carefully examined and reported upon by T. Randolph Mellor, Esq., consulting engineer, who has made a thorough survey of the estate, both above and below ground. It has also been specially examined by Capt. John Pault, of Cwm Brynno, Gloghan, who has resided many years in the neighbourhood, and who is well acquainted with the mines; and by William Skewels, Esq., the eminent mining engineer, of Tavistock, Devon. Extracts from their reports are inserted hereto, and the full reports, with plans and sections of the mines, can be seen at the offices of the company, where all further information may be obtained.

There are no less than 10 distinct lodes visible on the surface of the sett, but only two of them have been worked up to any extent, and at adit level, where large quantities of silver-lead ore have been taken away, proving beyond doubt the rich character of the veins. Levels have been driven for more than 200 fms. at 17 fms. below adit, and the lode between these levels is almost intact, and ready for immediate working. It is now intended to develop these workings, and also to open out the mine at greater depths.

The directors desire to draw particular attention to the following extract from their engineer's report:—"These workings will yield from 15 cwt. to 2 tons of ore per fathom, but in the following estimates of the result of the working of the mine I have taken the moderate average of 1 ton only, and at that rate the profit will be sufficient, after providing for wear and tear and renewals, to pay a dividend of 25 per cent. on the paid-up capital. If, however, the mines be opened out as proposed, there is no doubt on my mind that the quantity of lead will be found in much greater proportion."

The directors have carefully examined the estimates made by their engineer of the expenditure required for working and developing the mines, and of the income to be expected therefrom, which are based upon the calculation of 1 ton only of ore per fathom, and they have satisfied themselves that the working of the mines at the present level will yield immediately a fair profit, whilst by vigorously extending and developing the property at lower levels, which may be done within the estimates, the mines will, they believe, under proper management become as valuable as any in this well-known district, and prove a highly remunerative investment.

The directors have made arrangements for the general management of the undertaking for a percentage of 10 per cent. on the net profits. A contract has been entered into, dated the 30th June, 1871, between Edmund Burke, Esq., and the company, for the acquisition by the company of all rights and interests in the mines, together with all the machinery, pumps, buildings, and other materials on the premises, for the sum of £15,000; of which £10,000 is to be in fully paid up shares, and £5000 in cash, out of which latter sum all charges for preliminary expenses incurred in the establishment of the company are to be paid. Mr. Burke has agreed to forego any dividend on half the above shares (viz., £5000) for the first three years, unless the net profits of the company shall amount to 10 per cent. per annum on the whole paid-up capital of the company during that period.

Prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained at the office of the company, Rectory House, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, E.C. London, 6th July, 1871.

The following is a copy of the Memorandum of Association of the company.

The Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867. Company limited by shares.

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF THE TALIESIN MINING COMPANY, (LIMITED).

1.—The name of the company is the Taliesin Mining Company (Limited).

2.—The registered office of the company will be situate in England.

3.—The object for which the company is established is—the acquisition of a lease of the mine or mines known as the Taliesin Mines, situate in the parish of Llancynfelin, in the county of Cardigan, Wales, now held by lease, dated 24th June, 1868, granted by Sir Pryse Pryse to Edmund Burke, Esq., and the purchase or taking on lease or hiring or otherwise acquiring any other mineral property or mining rights in England or Wales, and for the working of mines and minerals, and the carrying on of the business of a mining company, and purchasing, selling, or otherwise dealing with ores and minerals, or other property of the company, and the doing of all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

4.—The liability of the members is limited.

5.—The capital of the company is Thirty Thousand Pounds divided into 6000 shares of £5 each.

Prospectuses, forms of application, and the full reports, together with the plan and sections of the mines may be seen at the offices of the company, Rectory House, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London, where also any further information respecting the undertaking may be obtained.

THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE SAINT PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

STATE OF MINNESOTA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

SAINT VINCENT AND BRAINARD EXTENSIONS.

Issue of \$15,000,000, United States currency, or £3,000,000 sterling, Seven per Cent. First Mortgage Extension Bonds.

In 18,000 bonds of \$1000, United States currency, or at the fixed exchange of 4s. to the dollar at £200 sterling, bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum from 1st July, 1871, payable half-yearly by coupons attached.

Principal repayable at par on the 1st January, 1901, unless sooner redeemed by purchase by the trustees.

Principal and interest payable at the option of the holder, in New York, in United States currency, or in London, in sterling, at the fixed exchange of 4s. to the dollar.

Free of all Federal taxes in the United States.

Issue price in London, £148 per \$1000 Bond, being 74 per cent. upon the nominal value.

The First Division of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, of the State of Minnesota, in the United States, is prepared to receive through its bankers, Messrs. Lippmann, Rosenthal, and Co., in Amsterdam or through Messrs. Robert Benson and Co., their correspondents in London, subscriptions for \$15,000,000 United States currency, or £3,000,000 Sterling Seven per cent. First Mortgage Extension Bonds.

The companies interested in the railways which are the object of this issue are two; the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, subsequently referred to as the Original Company, and the First Division of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, an offshoot from the former, but now a distinct company, and subsequently referred to as the First Division Company.

The First Division Company is the owner of two lines of railway through some of the most fertile parts of the State; one which is open and at work, called the Branch Line, extending from the capital, St. Paul, northwards to Watab; and one called the Main Line, extending westward from St. Anthony (a station on the Branch Line) to Breckenridge, on the Red River of the North. The first 135 miles of the Main Line (including the most difficult portion of the work), and the bridge across the Mississippi, were completed in 1870. The rails &c., for the remainder are purchased, and the whole is expected to be completed by September next.

By an Act of the State of Minnesota, approved 8th February, 1864, and an Act of Congress, approved 3rd March, 1871, the Original Company has been authorised to construct two extensions from the Branch Line. One will commence at St. Cloud, a station on the Branch Line, will cross the Northern Pacific Railroad, and will terminate at St. Vincent, a town in Pembina County, on the Red River of the North and on the British frontier. At this point it will have the benefit of connection with upwards of 1000 miles of available river and lake communication, to which will probably, before long, be added the railway communications which are being projected in the British possessions. The other extension will start from Watab, the present terminus of the Branch Line, and will proceed to Brainard, where it will form another junction with the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The Northern Pacific Railroad, with which the proposed Extension will be connected at two points, is now in full working order from Duluth on Lake Superior (where it is connected with the system of the Great Lakes) to Brainard, at which place a bridge over the Mississippi is erected. The grading of the line for the 266 miles westward is completed, the rails are being laid, and it is hoped that by September next trains will run from Lake Superior to the Red River.

The new extensions will thus be connected with the most important lines of railway, lake, and river communication.

The length of the St. Vincent extension is about 293 miles, and of the Brainard extension about 55 miles.

To aid in their construction Congress and the State of Minnesota have granted to the original company lands, lying along the extensions, at the rate of ten sections of one square mile each for every mile of the extensions, to be conveyed to the company as the line is constructed. The total amount of lands thus granted is about 2,277,000 acres, and comprises some of what is known as being among the best land in the State.

According to the report of 1869 of the Assistant Secretary of State for Minnesota, the cultivated area of that State had increased from 1900 acres in 1850 to 1,387,470 in 1868, and the population had increased from 5354 in 1850 to 470,000 in 1870, exhibiting a more rapid rate of progress than any other State in the Union. Upon the same authority there were in the State at the date of his report 749 miles of railway completed, and 601 under construction. St. Paul, the capital of the State, with a population of about 25,000, is connected with the great commercial city of Chicago, and with Lake Superior, and other parts of the Union, by a network of railways in active operation.

A lease of the extensions for 99 years has been granted by the Original Company to the First Division Company, dated 1st April, 1871, under which the latter is to construct, equip, and work them. For that purpose it is to issue the bonds now offered, payment of the principal and interest of which is secured by a mortgage dated the 1st April, 1871, made by the Original Company to Messrs. Lippmann, Rosenthal, and Co., of Saint Paul, Minnesota, and Wm. G. Moore and Co., of Philadelphia, as trustees for the bondholders. The mortgage covers the extensions, with their plant and rolling stock, and all the lands granted by Congress in respect thereof.

The average price at which lands granted to the First Division Company in respect of its other lines were last year sold is \$7-68 per acre. At that rate the lands mortgaged to secure the present issue would produce \$17,103,360, being considerably in excess of the bonds now to be issued; and the bondholders will, in addition, have the security of the 348 miles of railway, with its rolling stock, plant, &c.

All the proceeds of the sale of the lands are to be paid over to the trustees. Sales may be made upon credit for any period not exceeding four years, but the land is to remain as security for the payment. Bonds of the present issue, or matured coupons thereon, are to be received at par in payment for lands. This will tend to produce a local demand for them until the price rises to par.

All Bonds given in payment for lands are to be cancelled.

The trustees are also to receive all the revenues arising from the working of the extensions, and to apply both that and the proceeds arising from the sale of the lands, first in payment of the interest on the Bonds, and then in payment of the principal, but themselves not to receive a premium of 10 per cent. above their nominal value, by advertisement and tender, or by purchase on the Stock Exchange of London, Amsterdam, or New York.

Full power is given to the trustees to take possession of and sell the extensions, in case of default in payment of the principal or interest of the Bonds.

The whole of the proceeds of the Bonds will be invested by Messrs. Lippmann, Rosenthal, and Co., in United States Federal Government securities. A sum equal to 20 per cent. upon the nominal amount issued will be held by them as security for the payment of interest during the first three years, while period, it is believed, will be amply sufficient, not only for the construction, but for the development of the traffic. The remainder of the proceeds of the issue will only be paid over by them upon certificates of the president of the company and one of the trustees authorising the payment.

The Bonds will be of \$1000 United States currency, equal at the fixed exchange of 4s. per dollar to £200 sterling each. They will bear interest at 7 per cent. per annum from the 1st July, 1871. The principal will be payable at par on the 1st January, 1901, unless sooner redeemed by the trustees out of the proceeds of sale of the mortgaged lands, and the revenues of the extensions.

Both principal and interest will be payable, free of all United States Federal taxes, at the option of the holder, in New York in United States currency, or in London in sterling money, at the fixed exchange of 4s. to the dollar.

The Bonds will be issued, bearing interest from 1st July, 1871, at £148 sterling per Bond of \$1000 (equal at the fixed exchange of 4s. per dollar to £200 sterling) payable by instalments, as follows:—

£18	10 per bond on application.
60	" on allotment.
60	" on 15th August, 1871.
60	" on 1st October, 1871.

Payments in anticipation of unpaid instalments may be made on allotment, or on either of the above dates, under discount at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Taking into account the discount on pre-payment, the issue price of the Bonds is reduced to about 73¼ per cent., upon which price they will return about 75 per cent.

Applications in London must be made in the annexed form, and lodged at Messrs. Glynn, Mills, Currie, and Co.'s, 67, Lombard-street, London, E.C., with a deposit of £10 per Bond of \$1000 applied for. Applications in Amsterdam must be made to Messrs. Lippmann, Rosenthal, and Co.; and in Rotterdam to Messrs. H. C. Voorhoeve and Co.

Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full.

In case a less number of Bonds is allotted than is applied for, the surplus of the deposit will be applied in whole or in part, as the case may be, to the payment of the amount due on allotment.

In default of payment of the respective instalments at their due dates, all previous payments will be liable to forfeiture.

Serial certificates to bearer will be issued in exchange for allotment letters as soon as possible, and will be exchangeable for the definitive Bonds as soon as possible after the issue price is paid up. Allotment letters and serial certificates issued respectively in Amsterdam and London can only be exchanged at the place of issue.

Copies of the Acts of Congress and of the Legislature of Minnesota, the mortgage of the extensions and lands, the agreement for lease, construction, and equipment of the extensions, and the definitive Bond,

OF AMERICA (SAINT VINCENT AND BRINARD EXTENSIONS).—Notice is hereby given, that APPLICATIONS will be RECEIVED up to MONDAY, 17th instant, for TOWN, and to Twelve noon on TUESDAY, 18th instant, for COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS.

COLLIERY INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital, £1,000,000, in 100,000 shares of £10 each (First issue, 50,000 shares).

Payments:—£1 per share on application, £2 per share on allotment, and £2 per share four months after allotment, making £5 per share, beyond which no further call is contemplated.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS WELD BLUNDELL, Esq., Ince Blundell Hall, Liverpool.
LON-DALE BRADLEY, Esq., F.G.S., Curson-street, Mayfair.
CHARLES ROWLEY CARTER, Esq., Tufnell Park.
Hon. M. FITZMAURICE DEANE, Blandford-square.
WILLIAM THOMAS LEWIS, Esq., F.G.S., Aberdare, South Wales.
RICHARD HOLT LOMAX, Esq., Alveston, Warwickshire.
JAMES HOWARD NORTON, Esq., F.G.S., Nantgais, Llanelli, Carmarthen-shire.
HENRY STEPNEY, Esq., Gloucester-street, Portman-square.
WALTER WILLIAMS, Esq., Grosvenor Hall, Stafford.
(With power to form District Committees.)

CHIEF OFFICERS.

ACTUARIAL DEPARTMENT—WILLIAM FARR, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., Somerset House.
MINING AND MINERAL DEPARTMENT—ROBERT HUNT, Esq., F.R.S., Mining Record Office, Jermyn-street, St. James's.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. TUCKER, NEW, and LANGDALE, 4, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.
BANKERS—Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN, TRITTON, TWELLS, and Co., 54, Lombard-street, E.C.
BROKERS—Messrs. COATES and HANKEY, 24, Gresham-street, E.C.
AUDITORS—Messrs. TURQUAND, YOUNG, and Co., 16, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C.
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—STEPHEN SLEIGH, Esq.
TEMPORARY OFFICES.
2, AUSTINFRIARS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON E.C.

The chief objects of the Colliery Insurance Company are—
The insurance of owners or lessees of collieries against loss in the collieries from explosion and fire.
The insurance of individual interests when the colliery, as a whole, is not insured.
The insurance for provision for widows, children, and dependent relatives of colliers killed by accidents in collieries.

FIELD FOR THE OPERATIONS OF THE COMPANY.

The property in British collieries is valued at one hundred and sixty millions, and the coal raised adds annually to the national wealth more than thirty millions sterling.
There are upwards of 3000 collieries, and on an average accidents happen to one-third annually.
The colliers employed in the British collieries number more than 300,000, of whom upwards of 1000 perish annually by accidents in the pits.
But neither the property in British collieries nor the lives of British colliers are at present protected under any system of insurance.

ADVANTAGES OF THE COMPANY.

Indemnity against loss by accident will, on its recurrence, relieve colliery owners from inconvenience, and some from stoppage of works.
Insurance will in all cases give increased value to coal properties as securities for loans, which may be wanted for the extension and improved working of pits, but which, coal properties being unimproved, are not readily, if at all, obtainable.
Insurance will add considerably to the market value of coal mines, raising it, in many cases, from five to ten or more years' purchase.
Insurance of individual interests in collieries will enable partners and shareholders to protect themselves from loss resulting from accidents.
Insurance of the colliers' lives against fatal accidents in the pit will antidote a large amount of misery which the public, in answer to "charitable appeals," can do little more than very partially alleviate.
The public have, therefore, for many years felt the want of an institution for the insurance of capital invested in collieries, and for the insurance of colliers' lives against casualties arising from pit accidents.
The apparent irregularity and uncertainty of colliery accidents, and the destructive nature of many of them as regards life, have led some persons unacquainted with the subject to consider this class of property to be beyond protection by a system of insurance. The experience of the last 20 years, however, has demonstrated the fact that colliery insurance may be practised with as much certainty and success as attends any of the ordinary forms of marine, fire, and life insurance.
Collieries are properties as accurately planned and as accessible as any manufacturing concerns insured against fire, and damage to their works is as readily ascertained.

The Colliery Inspectors' annual reports to Government furnish reliable data of accidents and loss of life; and returns, collected by gentlemen qualified for the task, give the pecuniary cost of all colliery accidents. Tables constructed from these sources show a recurrence, within given limits, of accidents uniform in number and results, and therefore capable of being provided for by a system of insurance.
Graduated premiums, calculated upon like principles to those which regulate ordinary insurances, prove that an income will be obtained from colliery insurance fully sufficient to cover liabilities and to give very liberal profits to the shareholders of the company.

General rates have been carefully determined for the coal districts of the United Kingdom, but as collieries differ from one another in respect of physical conditions and modes of working, so the general rate of a district will be modified according to the special circumstances of each colliery.

A general inspection of the collieries and insurances, for the private information of the company, will be carefully maintained. The supervision thus exercised will be a reliable support to the colliery proprietor, and give that protection to the colliers which they will never, perhaps, be able by legislative enactment to obtain.

In establishing an office for the insurance of property and life in the collieries of Great Britain, this company will enter on its business with undeniable prospects of success. No single insurance office deals, in actual practice, with one-tenth of the amount of business which this company will undertake, and it has no competitor.
The capital of the company is amply sufficient for all contemplated purposes. A larger amount, while it diminished dividends, would not add to the power of the company.
The profits of soundly constituted insurance offices, as shown by the value of their shares, have always been of large amount.

Name.	Estab-lished.	Dividend.	Amount paid on share.	Market value.
Royal Exchange—Fire, &c., London.	1720	32 p. ct.	£100 0 0	Stock, sells for £300
ditto	1720	32 p. ct.	12 0 0	paid, " 45
Norwich Union, ditto	1797	70	30 0 0	paid, " 80
Imperial, ditto	1803	45	30 0 0	paid, " 84
County, ditto	1807	40	10 0 0	paid, " 85
Indemnity—Marine, ditto	1810	30	5 13 6	paid, " 116
Ocean, ditto	1859	30	5 0 0	paid, " 19

Shares in the capital of the Colliery Insurance Company will, therefore, be bought as investments of the most solid and remunerative character.
Letters from eminent insurances authorities and influential coal proprietors express acceptance of the company's system of colliery insurance as one certain to promote the more intelligent working of pits, and to secure the greater safety of the pitmen. The following are extracts:—

From William Farr, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.

"General Register Office, Somerset House.

"I fully concur in the opinion that the insurance of the collieries of this kind, large, by distributing losses over wide areas of such property, and thus preventing disastrous losses to individuals or firms."

"I think insurance as applicable to collieries as it is to other property."

From Robert Hunt, Esq., F.R.S.

"Mining Record Office, Jermyn-street.

"I am convinced that a system of insurance, judiciously organised, would be a means of relieving much of the distress which ever attends a colliery accident, and that the proprietors of coal mines would find it to be greatly to their interest to avail themselves of the advantages offered, as by them the burden of anxiety would be removed, and the fear less withdrawn."

From George Elliot, Esq., M.P. for North Durham.

"Houghton Hall, Fencotehouse, Durham.

"I am very anxious to see the Colliery Insurance Company promoted."

From Henry Hussey Vivian, Esq., M.P. for Glamorganshire.

"Paskewicz, Swansea.

"I wish well to the undertaking, and will assist it."

Applications for shares, addressed to the directors in the annexed form, will be received by the secretary, Stephen Sleigh, Esq., No. 2, Austinfriars, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., and by the bankers and brokers of the company, of whom prospectuses may be obtained. No application will be considered unless a deposit of £1 per share on the number of shares applied for has been made. In the event of the directors not being able to make an allotment, the deposit will be immediately returned.
All proposals for the establishment of local boards should be sent, under seal, to the solicitors of the company.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

(To be retained by the bankers.)

To the Directors of the Colliery Insurance Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your bankers the sum of £ , being a deposit of £1 per share, I hereby request you will allot me shares, of £10 each, in the Colliery Insurance Company (Limited), and I hereby agree to accept such shares, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me.

I am, Gentlemen, yours obediently,

Usual signature

Name in full

Address in full

Registration of New Companies.

The following is a complete list of all the mining companies (including coal, iron, and slate) registered in London under the Limited Liability Acts during the six months ended June 30, with the amount of the nominal capital, and the nominal value of the shares in each, and the dates of registration:—

Name of company.	Nominal capital.	Nominal value of shares.	Date of incorporation.
Roman Gravel Mining	£ 91,000	£7½	Jan. 5.
Stapleford Colliery	20,000	1	Jan. 11.
Thornhill Reef Gold Mining	20,000	1	Jan. 12.
Atlanta Silver Mining	250,000	5	Jan. 14.
Morro da Gloria Gold Mining	75,000	1	Jan. 17.
Van Slate Quarry	12,000	1	Jan. 19.
Whitehaven Iron Mines	95,000	10	Jan. 19.
Coppa Colliery	40,000	10	Jan. 28.
Cadley Coal	4,000	2	Feb. 2.
Mellingloch Lead Mining	10,000	5	Feb. 7.
Consolidated Mining Company of Nova Scotia	4,000	10	Feb. 9.
Birdseye Creek Gold Mining	60,000	4	Feb. 11.
Utah Mining and Smelting	5,000	100	Feb. 11.
Cwm Vron Lead Mining	30,000	2½	Feb. 21.
Farnley Iron	240,000	10½	March 2.
East Dolwen	5,000	5	March 3.
Goldswell Slate Quarries	5,000	5	March 10.
California Mining	1,000,000	10	March 13.
Morfa Iron Ore	40,000	5	March 14.
Harlech Silver, Lead, Copper, Zinc, and Sulphur Mining	25,000	5	March 15.
Blackwell Colliery	75,000	25	March 20.
Rhymney Iron	650,000	£60 and £15	March 24.
Tramere Coal	2,000	5	March 24.
Heraclon	50,000	100	March 28.
Nant-y-Blaidd Silver-lead Mine	20,000	2	March 31.
Devil's Bridge Mining	1,000	50	April 6.
Derbyshire Coal	10,000	10	April 11.
Bog Mining	24,000	2	April 13.
Pennerley Mining	24,000	2	April 13.
Staveley Lead Mining	2,400	5	April 14.
Cwm Lery Lead Mines	25,000	1	April 17.
General Co-operative Colliery	10,000	1	April 17.
Whitehaven Hematite Iron	25,000	1000	April 17.
Pistill Rhafadr Slab and Slate	15,000	5	April 21.
Colorado Highland Mining	6,000	50	April 24.
Algoma Silver Mining	40,000	10	April 26.
Broadway Colliery	10,000	2	April 27.
London & Thames River (N.Z.) Golden Crown	5,000	1	April 29.
North Cleveland Ironstone	40,000	100	April 29.
Russian Copper	400,000	20	April 29.
Vale of North Gwynedd	10,000	1	April 29.
East Sheboygan Silver Mining	75,000	2	May 2.
Pinto Silver Mining	150,000	5	May 5.
Serrinha Tin	25,000	5	May 5.
Hematite Malleable Iron	20,000	20	May 10.
Ince Hall Coal and Cannel	310,000	100	May 10.
South African Gold Fields	30,000	1	May 11.
East Rhydalton Mining	12,000	1	May 12.
Halkin Deep Lead Mining	15,000	2½	May 15.
Aberdare Rhondda Steam Coal	50,000	5	May 18.
Ferguson Gold Mining	50,000	2	May 19.
Great Western Silver Mining	30,000	5	May 22.
Willoughby Mining	30,000	2½	May 26.
Foreign and Colonial Mining	100,000	1	May 27.
South Roman Gravel Mining	18,000	1½	May 30.
Chontales Consolidated Gold	135,000	2	June 1.
Coton Park and Linton Colliery	50,000	100	June 1.
Powell's Lantwit Collieries	60,000	10	June 1.
Colorado United Gold and Silver	120,000	10	June 5.
Utah Silver Mining	100,000	10	June 5.
Great Wyrley Colliery	5,000	50	June 9.
North America Gold Mining	80,000	4	June 9.
Bellavista Silver Mining	30,000	10	June 13.
Tollima Mining	100,000	5	June 13.
East Van Mining	75,000	5	June 14.
Swansea Smelting & Silver Min.	60,000	3	June 14.
Ajax (Big Indian) Silver Mine	40,000	5	June 14.
Vauxhall Colliery	30,000	20	June 15.
Central City Mining	100,000	5	June 16.
Esgair-lhr Mining	10,000	100	June 19.
North Pacific (Kokomo Sound, Vancouver Island) Coal and Land	2,000	5	June 19.
Britton Ferry Collieries	60,000	5	June 20.
Mineral Hill Silver Mines	300,000	10	June 21.
Old Batho Mining	18,000	1½	June 26.
Malpas Gold Washing	30,000	1	June 26.
Alvarez Silver Mining & Smelt.	52,000	5	June 30.

The following are the more important Joint-stock Companies which have been duly registered lately:—

Name of company.	Capital.
Truro Lead Mining Company (Limited)	£ 6,400, in £10 shares.
Dunedin and Port Chalmers Railway Company (Lim.)	120,000, in 10 "
Lisbon Steam Tramways Company (Limited)	200,000, in 10 "
Beecham Large Ammonia Company (Limited)	75,000, in 10 "
Talesin Mining Company (Limited)	30,000, in 5 "
Anglo-German Bituminous Rock Paving Co. (Lim.)	100,000, in 10 "
Leipzig Tramways Company (Limited)	75,000, in 10 "
Snowdrift Silver Mining and Reduction Co. (Lim.)	75,000, in 2 "
General Tramways Company (Limited)	1,000,000, in 20 "
Linares Railway Construction Company (Limited)	110,000, in 20 "
Crecent and Nyanza Silver Mines Company (Limited)	30,000, in 2 "

CAMBORENE, July 13.—A fair amount of business has been transacted during the week, shares in tin mines having been in special demand, owing to the present price of that metal, and its being generally thought a speedy further rise will soon occur. In home mines those in demand are the following:—Cook's Kitchen, Tineroff, Carn Brea, North Roskear, Dolcoath, East Pool, East Lovell, East Seton, Great Wheel Vor, North Crofty, South Condurrow, South Crofty, South Frances, West Frances, West Wheel Seton, Wheel Seton, Wheel Agar, Wheel Emily Henrietta, Wheel Uny, and Wheel Margaret. Cook's Kitchen, 28½ to 29, firm; this mine is looking exceedingly well. At the meeting of adventurers, held this day on the mine, a dividend of 15s. per share was declared. A better report never has been before. Tineroff, 62½ to 58, firm. Carn Brea, 140 to 145; a large amount of business done in these shares at quotations, and will be long sea a very much higher price. North Roskear shares have risen to 27, buyers, but leave off weaker—18 to 19; there is no change in the mine. Dolcoath, 175 to 180, quiet. East Pool, 13 to 14; 13½ ex div. of 6s. which was declared on Monday last, and a balance of 37½ s. 1d. carried forward to the credit of next account. East Lovell, 14 to 15, firm. East Seton, 25s. to 30s.; a good enquiry for these shares. There is a daily improvement expected here for copper, the lode having undergone a most favourable change in the eastern shaft. At the meeting, to be held on Friday, the 14th, a call of 2s. 6d. per share is expected; this for four months' working. Great Wheel Vor, 10½ to 11; this mine is improving at many points. North Crofty, 2½ to 3½, quiet. South Condurrow, 7 to 7½, very firm, owing partly to a "bear" account. The mine is not better now than it was when the shares were selling at 5½ to 6. South Crofty, 18 to 19; these shares should be bought. South Frances, 40 to 42, firm. West Frances, 50 to 51; at the meeting of adventurers, to be held this day, a dividend of 20s. per share is declared. West Wheel Seton, 130 to 135; they have a finer lode of copper at this mine than have ever been seen before. Wheel Seton, 24 to 25, with an enquiry; this mine is also improving. Wheel Agar, 25s. to 30s.; it is reported here that it is likely East Pool adventurers are likely to take the management. Should this be the case, a great rise in the price of shares will occur. Wheel Emily Henrietta, 18 to 17, very quiet; Wheel Uny, 9 to 9½, very firm; Wheel Margaret, 16 to 17, firm. Cornish mines and mining never looked better than at present, and especially in this district.

WEST JEWEL.—In the Court of Vice-Chancellor Sir R. Malins, Mr. Glasse, Q.C. (instructed by Mr. C. V. Bridgman, of Tavistock), moved on behalf of Mr. James Mayne, to restrain the West Jewel Tin Mining Company (Limited) from interfering with the mine, and from working and selling the minerals thereof, power being also asked for the appointment of a receiver. The learned counsel stated that Mr. Mayne was part owner of the mine in question, which his co-partners had, notwithstanding the protest, sold to the company. His rights, therefore, were now likely to be interfered with, hence the necessity for instituting legal proceedings. Mr. Cole, Q.C., appeared for three of the defendants who were joint owners, and stated that although his clients had expended 9000l. in the purchase of machinery, the plaintiff had not spent a farthing. He applied for an adjournment of the motion, affidavits having recently been filed to which it was necessary to reply. It was of the greatest importance that the concern should be kept going, for if it were stopped it would be entirely ruined. Mr. Glasse asked that none of the money realised by the minerals should be paid with; but Mr. Cole could not assent to that, as the workmen must be paid out of the proceeds. Eventually, on the defendant's undertaking not to part with any money except that which was necessary for carrying on the works, the motion was ordered to stand over for a fortnight.

LEAD AND SILVER SMELTING IN SAN FRANCISCO.—An interesting description has been published of the smelting-works established at San Francisco, California, by Messrs. Thos. H. Selby and Co., from which it appears that there are now 26 furnaces doing active duty, two of these being blast, and one a double roasting furnace of large capacity. The works are now being enlarged. In addition to the furnaces now in operation there are to be six blast and three roasting furnaces. Ultimately there will be 40 furnaces of different kinds, all built after the most approved pattern.

GREAT WESTERN SILVER MINE (Nevada).—The directors expect to hear during the ensuing week that the property has been duly transferred to the company, and active operations commenced. From the fact that the mine is in such close proximity to some of the richest mines on Treasure Hill, important discoveries are anticipated at an early period; and, as there are only 5000 shares, a great rise in price may fairly be anticipated.

Meetings of Public Companies.

THE NEW QUEBRADA COMPANY.

A meeting, convened by requisition, was held at the Cannon-street Hotel, on Tuesday,—Lieut.-Colonel STRANGE, F.R.S., in the chair.

The requisition was read.
The CHAIRMAN said he did not intend to make any observations upon the matters which the requisitionists had convened the present meeting to decide. He would, therefore, simply ask those gentlemen who were prepared to move and second the resolutions to be kind enough to do so.

Mr. COLLETTE (solicitor to Mr. Pittar) wished to ask whether a certain pamphlet had been issued by the board?—The CHAIRMAN said that neither the directors nor secretary knew anything directly or indirectly of the pamphlet in question.

Mr. STOCKDALE thought that before the business of the meeting was commenced the Chairman should announce the name of each speaker and the number of shares held, so that they might know who it was addressing the meeting, for it had become a standing disgrace to this company that the shareholders' time was frittered away by a few attorneys who had been qualified to attend the meetings. He spoke as an original holder when he said that he believed this company possessed a good property, and it was much to be regretted that the business was not conducted in a business-like way. He suggested that a few gentlemen shareholders, holding about 100 shares, should confer with the directors, and determine as to the best steps to be taken.

Mr. HEMMING, after a few introductory remarks, proceeded to advert to the anonymous pamphlet already referred to.—The CHAIRMAN objected, upon the ground that the meeting was not competent to discuss anything which appeared in an anonymous communication, nor was it the purpose for which the meeting had been convened.

After one of the usual turbulent scenes which occur at these meetings, during which the Chairman several times called upon the meeting to support him in maintaining order, Mr. HEMMING directed the attention of the meeting to several points in the statement which had been issued by the Chairman, and then moved the following resolution:—"That in order to give the shareholders the unfettered opportunity of re-arranging the affairs of the company, the whole of the directors shall and will forthwith place their resignations at the disposition of the shareholders, and that the resignation of Mr. James Wright of every office held by him in connection with the company be forthwith accepted if already given, and, if not given, be enforced; and that a committee be now appointed by the shareholders without the intervention of the directors, with the following powers and purposes, viz.:—To examine into all the various propositions made for providing means of communication between the mines and the sea, and to ascertain as regards financial feasibility as well as general merits which is the most expedient course to adopt, and for that purpose to take such advice as they think fit, and to report to and consult the shareholders on the respective merits of the various schemes, if the committee consider it advisable. To form a board of directors either wholly or partially from their own body, or from the present board, or elsewhere, to carry out the particular proposition which may be resolved upon, and to place the executive action of the company in a better position to command confidence. To prepare and bring the matter to a result before the shareholders in a well-digested form for confirmation, and for such alterations to be made (if any) as may be necessary in the Articles of Association of the company. And, meanwhile, such committee is to undertake the entire management of the company's affairs. That the following gentlemen be appointed such committee, and for the better empowering them in this behalf they are also hereby appointed directors of the company until the next general meeting of the company ordinary or extraordinary, at which directors can be appointed. The reason for the requisitionists desiring this step was that the present board had brought the company into an unfortunate position by the unwise course adopted."

The CHAIRMAN said that the resolution as submitted was incomplete, the names of the gentlemen to be appointed on the committee being omitted.

The mover and seconded agreed to withdraw the last clause.
Mr. ROTTON proceeded at some length to animadvert upon the Chairman's proposal to have the board of directors re-elected by the shareholders' system would be the best means to effect a communication between the mines and the coast. He believed the attempt would be futile, and the system inefficient. The financial prospects of the company were so desperate that unless the matter was taken up by somebody who was very strong the only scheme likely to be carried out was that of the Messrs. Waring. The fact was, the company had no money, so they were compelled to go to someone who had. Messrs. Waring were well acquainted with the property, having carried on works in the locality, and they had said that they were satisfied of the great value of the property, and were very willing to throw the strength of their character in the market to raise the necessary capital—at least, they did not ask the company to raise it, the company had to do was with the terms upon which it was raised. If the Messrs. Waring signed a contract the railway was as good as made.

Mr. STOCKDALE thought the resolution was tantamount to a motion of want of confidence in the board, and, therefore, he would move an amendment. "That the meeting deeply regrets that the directors have had such enormous difficulties to contend with in carrying out the business of the company, and that they have the confidence of the shareholders, and for the encouragement of the directors it is resolved that one member be added to the board, the policy being in carrying out the wishes of the shareholders." He moved this amendment simply to show the feeling of shareholders to the present directors.

Mr. SLATER seconded the amendment.
Mr. LEAROLD said that since he had been a member of the board everything had been done as by an invisible body—there had been no disagreement, there had been perfect unity and co-operation. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, all observations with a reference to a portion of the board could not be accepted. When he became a member of the board he made the observation that the board might make some mistakes, but the shareholders should not have to say that the policy was one of inaction. They considered the position in relation to their assets and liabilities and projects, and they arrived at the conclusion that the determination of the directors had arrived at previously was the only one consistent with the true interests of the company—(hear, hear)—that the best plan was to reconstruct the company upon the basis suggested. When he came before the shareholders there were two courses about which he had no doubt whatever—the one was the voting question of the confirmation of the resolution, and the other was the question of support to that opinion by paying the expenses of obtaining the opinion upon it, if Mr. Kimber would do the same.—Mr. KIMBER: I agree.

Mr. LEAROLD said his second point was that there was no other way to meet the position in which the company was placed but that of reconstruction. He told them at the last meeting that it was impossible for the proposals which had been made to be accepted, otherwise than through the medium of reconstruction. He was sure Fell's could not, the principle involved being the division of profits, and he believed Waring's could not, the principle involved being an increase of the company's borrowing powers. But they were told at that meeting their borrowing powers could be increased to any extent by the passing of a resolution under the 60th section of the Companies Act, 1862. He (Mr. Leary) said there was no such power, notwithstanding what Mr. Gedge said to the contrary at the last meeting; and if Mr. Gedge had been present he should offer him the same challenge as that he had offered to Mr. Kimber. He (Mr. Leary) reiterated his opinion that they could not increase their borrowing powers so as to adopt Messrs. Waring's scheme by any other process than by that of reconstruction. The meeting was then adjourned until the next meeting, which was to be held on Friday, the 14th, at 10 o'clock. The meeting was adjourned until the next meeting, which was to be held on Friday, the 14th, at 10 o'clock. The meeting was adjourned until the next meeting, which was to be held on Friday, the 14th, at 10 o'clock.

Mr. KIMBER, after having referred to the Chairman's statement, and to the anonymous pamphlet, urged the necessity of not concurring either of the proposed resolutions until they had been calmly and dispassionately examined. It might be that Mr. Hemming would come to condemn that which he now supported, and it would be no discredit to him to do so. Let each be discussed with a well-selected body of shareholders.

Mr. CORBETT said he was one of the body of gentlemen appointed some three years since for the purpose of selecting a board of directors who had the confidence of the shareholders, and what had been the result? That board had been added to and altered, and within the last two years it had been entirely changed, and Mr. Leary had been elected a member, who had been generally accepted opponent of the boards, and Messrs. Wren and Oakes had been elected, who had the confidence of Mr. Hemming—therefore, it was reasonable to think that they had a representative board, representing the original board, and also representing the views of the committee who formed the second board. But now they were asked to give the go-by to them, by asking them to tender their resignations, and put the whole of the company's affairs in the hands of a committee. Was that anything but asking the shareholders to pass a vote of want of confidence? Moreover, was it anything like any board could accept? He (Mr. Corbett) did complain of what they were asked to do, because it was a most suicidal policy. If the meeting did what the resolution asked them to do there would be the same thing over again. Rather let them, as sensible men, put an end to this perpetual agitation, put trust in their directors, and give them time to carry out their plan. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. Mr. KELLY said, as an original shareholder, he had always been an anxious but a passive spectator of the

PROSPECTUS.

The principal feature of these mines is the extraordinary richness of their silver ores.

The assays of Messrs. Johnson and Sons, assayers to the Bank of England, the particulars of which are fully stated in Mr. Colloim's report, show from three samples taken from about $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of ore, 1404 ozs., 1330 ozs., and 1014 ozs. per ton of 20 cwts.; and a specimen of ore taken from the lowest part of the Snowdrift Mine, recently assayed under the direction of the company, has shown still more extraordinary results, the assay having given upwards of 12 per cent. of silver, or about £500 ozs. per ton of 2240 lbs.

Mr. Colloim's report also states that the Snowdrift lode can at once produce at least 3 tons of silver ore per day from 2 fathoms of ore ground, which is considerably less than the daily produce named in the "Colorado Miner," and that there would be an annual profit of £16,200, or upwards of 21 per cent. on the total capital of the company, which would most probably be at least doubled as the mines are further developed.

The purchase money will be £45,000, to be paid as follows:—£30,000 in cash (by instalments), and £15,000 in fully paid-up shares in the company; so that a balance of not less than £30,000 will remain in the hands of the company for working capital.

Prospectuses, plans, and reports, can be obtained at the offices of the company, or of the bankers.

CWM VRON.—John Kitto, July 12: The 36 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, is being driven in the soft and unproductive part of the lode to facilitate progress, in order to reach as soon as possible the runs of ore ground passed through in the 12. The lode appears to be very porous, and is letting out a large quantity

of water, and in a few days I shall have it cut into, in order to prove its character and value. The 24 ft. level is now in the same run of ground, and the lode is precisely of the same character as it was in the 12 ft. level just before we discovered the ore, and here we may reasonably expect a speedy improvement. The sump from the 12 ft. level has been communicated with the 24, and has given the necessary ventilation, and we have commenced a slope from the end of same, which is yielding good lead and blende. The slope above the 12 ft. level is somewhat steep, but the ore seems to be lengthening eastward as it rises towards the adit, and I am pleased to say the prospects of the mine are more encouraging than they ever were before.

CWM VRON—(Special Report).—R. Northey, July 12: Having recently had some business in the district of your mine I again visited it, and am pleased to say that since I saw it in November last it has very much improved. Judging from the appearances of the lode in the adit and 12 fathom level, I then recommended driving the 24 in 36 westward, and from the steady prosecution of these points the mine is now laid open to a far greater extent, and the character of the lode has greatly improved at the increased depth. In the 36, or deepest level, the lode is very strong and encouraging, letting out large quantities of water, and altogether giving indications of greater productiveness than in the levels above; this point should be prosecuted to get under the runs of ore westward. I should also recommend continuing the 24 westward, which is now well ventilated by a winze just communicated with the 12, and judging from the upper levels this is likely to lay open profitable stopping ground. Looking at the improving character of the lode in depth, the position of the property in a district so exceedingly productive, and judging from analogy, I should recommend the vigorous prosecution of the mine in depth and extent. Your able manager, Captain Kinnear, afforded me every facility in making my inspection.

CUDDAH—F. Puckey, July 11: There is no alteration whatever worthy of notice in any of our underground operations since we reported on them last week, for the shareholders' meeting.

DEEP LEVEL.—July 12: In the 120 yard level, west of Trustee's shaft, on the new vein, the ground is at present disordered, but we hope soon to get through this and reach a more productive lode. The tribute pitch below this level, 20 yards east of the present end, is in a lode 4 feet wide, worth 14 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. In the 160 yard level, west of the sump-winze, at Trustee's shaft, the vein is 4 feet wide, composed of clay and sand, and producing good solid stones of lead ore. The 160 yard level, east of the sump-winze, is in a lode 5 ft. wide, producing good solid lumps of lead ore. The 146 yard level, north of north shaft, on Pantyfrith vein, is in a lode about 14 in. wide, yielding 14 cwt. of lead ore per fathom.

DOLWEN.—John Davis, July 12: The adit level is advancing by six men, at 100s. per fathom; no change in the value of the lode. We shall now proceed with the dressing-floors, and below the 40-ft. wheel shall require a 14-ft. wheel to work flinger, and below that again a 12-ft. wheel to work the round bunnies.

EAST CHIVERTON.—R. Southey, July 9: We have a good lode in our stopes going east in the 40, and we are dressing some very good lead from the same place. We are also daily expecting lead in the 50, and the channel of ground that we are driving through holds out splendid indications for our future prospects.

EAST DOLWEN.—J. Davis, July 12: The men are progressing satisfactorily in the cross cut, which is now 25 fms.

EAST PLYNIMMON.—J. Paul, July 13: The deep adit cross-cut north is being pushed steadily forward by six men, in a firm slate rock; no further branch or change of level, but the level being now in the 150 fms., we are making a light 12-ft. diameter water-wheel, to work a machine, and throw more air into the men.

EAST RHYDALLOG.—James Dunkin, July 12: The lode in the bottom level continues of the same size as last reported, 5 feet wide, composed of carbonate of lime, clay-slate, and spar—a very fine looking lode, and I have no doubt of its producing good lead as we get a little further in the hill; I have done nothing in the upper level since last report—this is also a fine looking lode, 5 feet wide, composed of carbonate of lime, and a strong beautiful gossan. To-day I have put men to discover the Rhydallog engine lode in this set, and hope to cut it in a day or two.

J. Dunkin, July 13: We have discovered the Rhydallog engine lode in this mine the eastern part of the brook; the lode is a very nice-looking lode, 2 ft. wide, with a very good gossan, in which there are good stones of blende. I shall commence to open up a level on its course at once.

KAST TERRAS.—J. H. James, July 7: The lode in the new shaft is becoming rich in tin. I send you enclosed (sample) its value per ton of tinstuff as broken from the lode. N.B. Black tin, 55 lbs. the ton of ore, or 5 cwt. to the 100 sacks as broken.

KAST VAN.—William Williams, manager, July 12: The engine-shaft is sunk 10 fms. 1 ft.; sinking by 12 men; we have yet to sink about 10 fms. to reach the adit level. The adit level has been driven about 165 fms. west of the cross-cut, and at different points a spots of lead have been seen, but not sufficient to value. We have crossed through the lode in these places, at 70, 86, and 114 fms. west of adit cross-cut, and at each of these places the indications are greatly in favour of a productive lode in depth. This month we have commenced crossing north at the present end of the level, to prove the lode at a depth of 23 fms. from surface. We shall also set four men to cross south, to communicate with the engine-shaft when it reaches that depth. It may not be out of place just to remark—1. That East Van is the adjoining set to Van, and the same masterly lode traverses both sets. 2. The character of the lode at East Van at the present depth is precisely the same as in the old shallow workings at Van, before our deep adit level was driven with it. 3. The average width of the lode in the adit of Van is 5 fms., and the flooken or soft 5 fms.; but at East Van the lode is 10 fathoms wide, and the flooken the same width. 4. When productive at Van it is productive throughout. 5. By comparing Van at shallow depths with the present indications at East Van, we can confidently expect to meet with large deposits of lead when the engine shaft is sunk to a depth of (say) 45 fms., and the cross-cut driven out to intersect the lode. At this depth we shall have got under the soft, which at Van, for some distance from the surface, forms a cap on the back of the lode. No time shall be lost in sinking the shaft. We have bought a 24-inch cylinder horizontal winding and stamping engine, and are now making preparations for its erection. We have a pair of men excavating for foundations, and are also turning the clay into bricks for building engine-house and other necessary buildings.

KAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, July 12: The men are making good progress with the 120 fm. level cross-cut north. In the 85 east the lode has undergone a great change, and from present appearances a productive lode may be expected shortly. The lode in the 75 east is worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. The stopes above this level are worth 2½ tons of ore per fathom. In the 65 east the lode will produce more than 3 tons of ore per fathom. The three stopes above this level are worth 2, 3½, and 3½ tons of ore per fathom. The stopes in the 75 west has improved for tin; the last fathom taken down produced ½ ton of tin.

KAST WHEAL LOVELL.—R. Quantrell, July 12: The lode in the stopes in back of the 80 west is still large, and producing good work for tin, but is not quite so rich as we go up as it was in driving the level. It is more of the character of the lode in the 70, and worth from 60 to 70 lb. per fathom. We are still breaking some good tinstuff from the eastern bunch of tin below the 70, but we see this will not long continue, as we have gone through it towards the skip-shaft. On the whole, the mine is not looking so well as last week.

KAST WHEAL LOVELL.—O. Richards, July 12: We are still driving the lode in the deep adit level out into over 10 ft. with no south or north branch yet; we find it very hard and spare for cutting through, nevertheless it is a very promising lode, and one that we may look forward to with the most sanguine anticipation of realising good results upon a more extensive development. We are pushing on the driving of the shallow adit with all speed, and good progress is being made. I may say that we are on the eve, from all appearances, of entering the tin ground at this point, and at no distant date I hope to be in a position to announce a great improvement.

PLANDERNYNN.—J. W. Jones, July 13: There is nothing new to report this week in the winze below the deep adit level, on the copper lode; we have a splendid wall, but not enough mineral to value. We are pushing the sinking with all possible speed, with the hope of soon having a course of ore. In the 45 south we are still driving by the side of the lode, and making rapid progress, and expect soon to cut the south copper lode. We have commenced easting nearly 100 fms. south of the present end, and have cut the back of the lead lode, which is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, containing gossan very similar to that referred to in former reports. We shall now endeavour to get the same lode some 100 fms. still further south, in the ground recently added to the original set, and have no doubt of finding it equally strong and promising at that point, after which we shall coast for the silver lode, which has been so productive further east, and is likely to be more productive in close proximity to the lead lode. The extension of the set in that direction can scarcely be overrated. We shall as soon as possible resume the driving of the bottom level east of Verran's engine-shaft, to get under the run of tin ground at Tonkin; and this point being 10 fms. deeper than the workings at Wheal Tonkin will most likely drain the lode a considerable distance, and enable us to discover tin in paying quantities, which is a very important consideration. Looking at the several points shortly to come off on lead, copper, and tin, great results may reasonably be anticipated.

FRANCO CONSOLS.—W. Doldge, July 13: Since the last report the lode in the western end of Sutton's shaft has improved, and at present will produce from 5 to 6 tons of ore per fathom, and ore of a better quality than our last parcel. We have commenced dressing, and are now busily engaged in preparing another parcel for market.

GAWRON.—G. Rowe, G. Rowe, Jun., July 8: The ground in King's engine-shaft, sinking below the 95 fm. level, is still of a good description, and our progress very satisfactory. The lode in the 35 fm. level, east of said shaft, has considerably improved during the past week, yielding good quality ore to the amount of 3 tons per fathom, and showing a very kindly appearance for further improvement. The lode in the 82 fm. level east is producing very strong mandle, intermixed with ore, showing indications of improvement on the south wall. The north lode, driving east from the western cross-cut, is without change in character. The lode in the winze sinking below the 70 fm. level is looking exceedingly well, yielding 7 tons of good quality ore per fathom. The lode in the different stopes in the 82 and 70 fm. levels are worth from 3 to 4 and 5 tons of ore per fathom. All other points of operation are without change.

GEM (Tin).—R. Unsworth, July 13: In giving my first public report of this mine, I have great pleasure in saying that we are now in every respect provided with plant, &c., enabling us to make our regular sales of tin. The engine-shaft is sunk to the 20 below the surface, which has been cleared, and operations on the lodes commenced. At the bottom of the shaft there is a cross-cut driven about 2 fms. to cut the lode, and about 25 fms. driven east on course of the lode, which is communicated to the winze sunk in the bottom of the deep adit level; the lode in this bottom level is from 4 to 6 ft. wide, composed of capel, peach, quartz, and tin, worth of the latter from 20 to 25 lb. per fathom. The winze sunk from the bottom of the deep adit level is about 16 fms. on the course of the lode, full 4 ft. wide, and tiny throughout. In the deep adit level, west of winze, the lode is full 8 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, peach, and tin, worth from 18 to 20 lb. per fathom. In No. 1 stopes, east of winze, the lode is 4 ft. wide, of the same character, worth tin 15 lb. per fathom. In No. 2 stopes, east of winze, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth tin 15 lb. to 20 lb. per fathom.

North Lode. This lode is driven about 30 fms. east; the lode is from 3 to 5 ft. wide, producing good work for tin. On the south or main lode, west of winze, there is full 400 fms. of good tin ground laid open, worth at least 4000 lb. On the same lode, east of winze, there is a level driven 100 fms.; we have gone over full 20 fms. of good tin ground, and the lode is from 3 to 6 ft. wide. There is now laid open on the east side of the winze full 500 fathoms of good tin ground, worth at least 5000 lb. The deep adit level is 25 fms. below surface, and a rise

being put up in the back; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth full 12 lb. per fathom. It is now about 10 months since we commenced operations; we have cut all water-courses, cleared the mine, put up all necessary machinery, tramways, &c., and shall have sold 9 tons of tin before the end of this month. There are now six heads of stamps working, and our axle for eight heads more is on the mine, which will be put to work as fast as time will permit. All our machinery is worked by water from the river Walken with a new, and very strong stream. Seeing the advantage we have for working, and the tin ground already laid open, I consider we have one of the best tin mines in the West of Devon. I do not hesitate to say that after a very small outlay this will soon be a good dividend mine. I cannot say it is a speculation, but an investment for money for anyone who may wish to embark in mining.

GORSSEDD AND CRYLON LEVEL.—July 13: Improvements have taken place in the different operations since my last. Full report next week. We sold at the Ticketing this day (computed) 10 tons of lead ore, realising 12s. 1s. 6d. per ton; the quality was very good.

GREAT RETALLACK.—G. R. Odgers, J. Harris, July 13: There is no change in the nature of the ground in the adit cross-cut south from what we last reported.

GREAT ROCK.—J. Kemp, July 13: The 23 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, is still in a nice looking lode, but is not producing so much lead as when last reported on; it is still in nice congenial ground for the production of lead, and will, I have no doubt, soon improve again. The lode in the winze going down from the bottom of the 12 fm. level is showing some nice spots of lead. The lode in the 12 ft. level is very much improved at present, and very hard for progress, but I think we shall get through this in a day or two.

Great Lode. This lode is driven about 30 fms. east; the lode is from 3 to 5 ft. wide, producing good work for tin. On the south or main lode, west of winze, there is full 400 fms. of good tin ground laid open, worth at least 4000 lb. On the same lode, east of winze, there is a level driven 100 fms.; we have gone over full 20 fms. of good tin ground, and the lode is from 3 to 6 ft. wide. There is now laid open on the east side of the winze full 500 fathoms of good tin ground, worth at least 5000 lb. The deep adit level is 25 fms. below surface, and a rise

GREAT ROYALTON.—Thomas Parkyn, July 13: We have holed the whim-shaft to the 22 fm. level, and are now cutting pit; as soon as this is done we shall at once commence to drive the cross-cut to the north lode. King's lode, in this level, is looking just the same as when last reported on, and in the east end it is very large, and we are now home to the rich lode gone down under the adit. I hope to have the pleasure to report to you soon that we have a great improvement here. We are keeping the stamps fully at work, and all things are going on well. We shall prepare to sink the engine-shaft at once. (Owing to a printer's error in the report published on July 1, King's lode in the 22 fm. level, east of cross-cut, was described as large and unproductive, instead of large and productive.)

GREAT WEST CHIVERTON.—D. R. Stiekland, July 12: The lode in No. 3 adit level continues its size (4 ft.) and character: a finer lode and composition for silver-lead cannot be seen at so shallow a depth. No. 2 lode is the same as last reported—all in blue ground. We expect to see a change for the better as we get nearer the cross-course.

GWYDYR PARK CONSOLS.—W. Smyth, July 11: In Vuchelas new adit we have taken down the lode, which is about 10 in. big, composed of spar, sulphur, blende, and good saving work for lead ore. The lode in Smith's shaft is still small and poor, and the ground slow for progress. We have taken down the lode in Sutton's shaft, which is not looking so well as when last reported; it is now worth 5 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. Owen's lode still yields 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom, and at present the men are driven from the lode by the water, owing to the late heavy rain, but will resume as soon as possible.

GWYDYR PARK CONSOLS.—W. Smyth, July 11: We have taken down the lode in Vuchelas new adit, driving west; the lode is about 10 in. big, composed of spar, sulphur, blende, and good saving work for lead ore. The lode in Smith's Shaft end is still small and poor, and the ground slow for progress. We have taken down the lode in Sutton's shaft, which is not looking so well as when last reported, now worth about 5 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. Owen's lode still yields 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom; at present the men are driven from the lode by the water, owing to the late heavy rain, but will resume as soon as possible.

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HARMONY AND MONTAGUE.—H. Stevens, July 13: We have not yet succeeded in clearing Butler's shaft, and consequently cannot explore the levels beneath, for want of ventilation. We have reached near the back of the adit in the shaft, clearing on Polkinghorne's lode, and hope to get into the level in two or three days more, when samples will be taken from the lode in order to test the improvement. Our regular mining set is now working in the back of the adit, and an extensive piece of good tin ground, available for taking away as required.

HINGTON DOWN CONSOLS.—James Richards, July 13: In the 120, west of Bailey's shaft, the lode is still of the same value—viz., 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. In the 110 fm. level west driving is still by the side of the lode; it will be taken down in the course of next week, and, judging from appearances on the wall of the lode, it will prove to be a good course of ore. In the winze sinking below the 110 fm. level west the lode continues a splendid course of ore, worth at least 120 lb. per fathom, and it never appeared more likely to continue than at present. In the 100 fm. level, the lode is worth 25 lb. per fathom. In the 100 west there is no alteration; driving being continued by the side of the lode. In the deep adit level fair progress is being made. The last sampling weighed 162 tons 19 cwt. 2 qrs., on Friday, June 30, which will realise 1091. 16s. 10d.

HOBB'S HILL.—Peter Temby, July 13: The improvement on the north side of the elvan, referred to last week, continues to turn out remarkably rich work for tin, and there is every prospect of not only a continuation but a still further improvement. Our regular mining set is now working in the back of the adit, and an extensive piece of good tin ground, available for taking away as required.

LLYNWYLL.—O. Richards, July 12: The engine-shaft is sunk 10 fms. 1 ft.; sinking by 12 men; we have yet to sink about 10 fms. to reach the adit level. The adit level has been driven about 165 fms. west of the cross-cut, and at different points a spots of lead have been seen, but not sufficient to value. We have crossed through the lode in these places, at 70, 86, and 114 fms. west of adit cross-cut, and at each of these places the indications are greatly in favour of a productive lode in depth. This month we have commenced crossing north at the present end of the level, to prove the lode at a depth of 23 fms. from surface. We shall also set four men to cross south, to communicate with the engine-shaft when it reaches that depth. It may not be out of place just to remark—1. That East Van is the adjoining set to Van, and the same masterly lode traverses both sets. 2. The character of the lode at East Van at the present depth is precisely the same as in the old shallow workings at Van, before our deep adit level was driven with it. 3. The average width of the lode in the adit of Van is 5 fms., and the flooken or soft 5 fms.; but at East Van the lode is 10 fathoms wide, and the flooken the same width. 4. When productive at Van it is productive throughout. 5. By comparing Van at shallow depths with the present indications at East Van, we can confidently expect to meet with large deposits of lead when the engine shaft is sunk to a depth of (say) 45 fms., and the cross-cut driven out to intersect the lode. At this depth we shall have got under the soft, which at Van, for some distance from the surface, forms a cap on the back of the lode. No time shall be lost in sinking the shaft. We have bought a 24-inch cylinder horizontal winding and stamping engine, and are now making preparations for its erection. We have a pair of men excavating for foundations, and are also turning the clay into bricks for building engine-house and other necessary buildings.

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In lead mines one of the chief features of the week has been the cutting of the Warm Water lode in the 80, at Pennerley; at the point of intersection it is in the shale, but even there the lode is producing lead worth 1 ton per fathom, and in driving into the settled country a great discovery may be looked for. The other points of operation are unaltered in value; 60 tons of lead has been sampled, and the prospects generally are very good. Shares close firm, at 4½ to 4¾. Tankerville Mine report is good; the shares are steady at 17½ to 18½. Bog, 3½ to 3¾. The engine is working satisfactorily, and already they have commenced clearing below the 70. The pitches are opening out well, and the works altogether are being carried out in a most satisfactory manner. Roman Gravels shares are firm, at 19 to 19½. The mine continues to open up very rich, and is established as a permanent dividend-paying property. Perkins Beach, 1½ to 2. The pump-sump lode has further improved, and from the appearance of the cross-cut, being driven to intersect the great spar lode the agent expects daily to intersect an intermediate lode. The appearances generally in the mine are favourable. Van, 53 to 55; the lode in the 45 is worth upwards of 10 tons of lead per cubic fathom. Seaham's shaft is being rapidly sunk, and will be completed within the estimated time, when a very large increase to the present returns will be made. East Van shares have been largely dealt in, and have risen to 10, 10½. The report from the agent, Capt. Williams, will be seen elsewhere. The prospects are of a very high order. Assheton shares have improved to 4½, 5. Among copper mines, Devon Great Consols and Cape Copper shares are in demand. Parys Mountain shares are enquired for, at 3½ to 3¾. The reports are favourable. The further advance in the price of tin has caused an active enquiry for shares in some of the leading tin mines. Carran Brea shares are firm, at 140 to 142½, and Tincroft shares at 52 to 54. Subjoined are the closing quotations:—Devon Consols, 95 to 100;

East Caradon, 4½ to 4¾, ex div. of 2s. 6d.; East Grenville, 3½ to 3¾; East Lovell, 13 to 13½; Great Laxey, 16 to 16½, ex div.; Great Vor, 10½ to 11; Marke Valley, 6½ to 6¾, ex div.; Van, 53 to 55; East Van, 9½ to 10½; West Chiverton, 19 to 20, ex div.; Cape Copper, 7 to 8 prem.; Don Pedro, 1½ to 1¾ prem.; Eclipse, 1-16 to 3-16 prem.; Pacific, 2½ to 2¾; St. John del Rey, 31½ to 32½; Taquaril, ½ to ¾ dis.

The FIRST DIVISION OF THE SAINT PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY are inviting subscriptions for 300,000, worth of Seven per Cent. first mortgage extension bonds. The bonds are of 200l. each, and the price of issue is 74l. per cent., which gives very nearly 9½ per cent. interest on the investment. The amount (148l. per 200l. bond) is payable by instalments extending to October. The prospectus of the undertaking is published in this day's Journal. The closing price of the bonds was ¾ to 1¼ prem. Messrs. Benson and Co. have previously to and during the year 1869 issued the bonds of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, which, according to a telegram received last evening, is now completed.

The RADNOR MINE is introduced to investors as a most promising and legitimate adventure. The capital to be subscribed is considered double what it is expected will be required. Tradition says the hill on which this mine is situated for nearly a mile in length is full of lead; superficial evidence of this the surface corroborates, as there are scores of pits sunk to the water level, while the burrows, or heaps of refuse at surface shows lead and carbonate of lime. The lodes, so far as worked upon by the vendors, have never been unproductive during the whole drive. A vigorous development of the mine is all that is required to ensure success. We observe also that the board of directors comprise men of long practical experience, who know where and how to spend the capital to the best advantage of the shareholders.

The SNOWDRIFT SILVER MINING AND REDUCTION COMPANY will announce the closing of the list for applications early next week. The shares are quoted ¾ to 1 prem.

The BRAZILIAN SUGAR REFINERY COMPANY are inviting subscriptions for 5600 Seven per Cent. Preference shares, guaranteed by the Provincial Government of Sergipe, Brazil. The object of the company is to construct and work a sugar refinery and rum distillery at Aracaju, the capital of the province, and on the Brazilian seaboard. A provisional contract has been entered into with an experienced English contractor to construct and deliver over the refinery and distillery in full working order, with concessions and privileges complete, for 15,000l. cash, 600 preference shares of 5l. each, and 400 ordinary shares. The report of the consulting engineer gives an estimated annual profit of 24,415l. The works will be erected to use 200 tons of raw sugar per month, which will produce (say) 143 tons of refined sugar and 8000 gallons of rum. The contract cost of such a plant, including land, buildings, machinery, and apparatus, he has investigated and allowed for in his calculations. The cost of manufacturing refined sugar in England averages from 4l. to 5l. per ton (for labour, fuel, animal charcoal, repairs, management, and deterioration in plant), and he has calculated the manufacturing cost in Sergipe to be 5l. 10s. per ton, which also include the expenses for rum. The price to be realised for the refined sugar is arrived at by taking the market prices at present current in the various ports. The province of Sergipe, being richly adapted by soil and climate, is one of the principal districts in Brazil for the growth of the sugar-cane. The annual production (of 500 to 600 estates) exported from this province amounts to nearly 20,000 tons, and during the last ten years, according to the official report presented by the President to the Assembly, the export was 12,336,371 arrobas, or 176,234 tons, the price ranging from 1s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. per arroba (32 lbs.) The prospectus will be found in another column.

Mine.	Per share.	Amount.
Van	0 12 0	2900 0 0
Great Laxey	0 6 0	4500 0 0
Pleasant	0 6 0	3500 0 0
West Chiverton	1 0 0	3000 0 0
Trumpet Consols	0 10 0	2000 0 0
Herod'sfoot	1 10 0	1536 0 0
Foxdale	0 10 0	1400 0 0
West Wheel Seton	2 10 0	1000 0 0
South Condurrow	0 2 6	765 7 6
Wheal Russell	0 10 0	600 0 0
Providence	0 10 0	500 0 0
Wheal Mary Ann	0 10 0	512 0 0
Rosewall Hill and Ransom	0 1 6	440 3 6
North Crofty	0 1 6	420 15 0
Spearmoor	1 0 0	242 0 0
Sierra Buttes	0 2 0	11250 0 0
Port Phillip	0 1 0	5000 0 0
Almada and Tirito	0 0 9	4583 6 8
Colorado Terrible	0 1 6	1575 0 0
Total		£51,884 12 8

At Marke Valley Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. B. Warburton in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending May showed a credit balance of 2577l. 5s. 7d. The profit on the three months working was 1792l. 18s. 9d. A dividend of 1800l. (4s. per share) was declared, and 837l. 5s. 7d. carried to credit of next account. Capt. Truscott reported upon the various points of operation. The mine continues to yield large quantities of ore, and the various slopes continue to produce as usual.

At Brookwood Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Matthew Loam in the chair), the accounts for the four months ending April showed a credit balance of 5147l. 5s. 11d. A dividend of 500l. (2s. 6d. per share) was declared, and 147l. 5s. 11d. carried to credit of next account. Capt. Thomas Trevillion reported that the machinery throughout the mine is in good order, and the mine generally in a healthy and prosperous state. A better price for copper would be a considerable advantage, and from the tone of the copper market an advance may reasonably be expected.

At the Castle in Dinas Tin Mining Company meeting, held at Mr. Whitefield's offices, St. Columb, Cornwall, on Monday (Mr. W. James Thompson in the chair), it was resolved to pay a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the first six months' working out of profits, together with a bonus of 6d. per share. The agent reported that he had, since the commencement of this company in January, 1871, had much dead work to do, in consequence of the very bad state of the mine, and the previous advertisement. That had now been overcome, and he believed that far better results would be attained during the next six months, seeing that they were at full work on the lodes, both in the open cutting and at the shaft now sinking on the lode, from which he will be able to make great returns.

At New Pembroke Mine meeting, on July 4, the accounts for the four months ending April showed a credit balance of 1587l. 17s. 8d. The pursuer having read a telegram from Mr. Hext Boger, proposing that the terms for a new set of "Edgumbe" be, or the western part of the mine, to be 1-18th, with minimum rental of 20l., it was resolved "That it is the opinion of this meeting that 1-18th does would be quite high enough for opening an old and expensive mine—this being quite up to the average of the county in similar mines: but the advertisement would not object to the 20l. minimum rental, and to agree to 1-20th ditto." Capt. Francis and John Puckey say—"All our operations are being forced on as fast as possible, and the future prospects are very encouraging."

At West Rose Down Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. R. W. Childs in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending May showed a credit balance of 20l. 8s. 8d. A call of 8s. per share was made. Capt. John Truscott reported that from the great success in the adjoining mine he sees no reason why similar results may not be met with in this mine when further developed.

At Wheal Agar meeting, on Thursday, a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made to meet the current expenses of the quarter.

At Carn Camborne Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. A. H. Cockett in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending May showed a credit balance of 1971l. 10s. 3d. To prevent inconvenience to the secretary, the company's books will henceforth be open on Tuesday in each week only between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock. Capt. Henry Bennett reported that the prospects of the mine have never been so favourable as at present, and from the knowledge he has of adjoining mines he believes that at a greater depth there are quite as rich deposits of tin in this as in any mine in the district.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Phoenix Silver-lead and Blende Mining Company (Limited), held on Tuesday, it was resolved that the company be wound-up voluntarily, and that Mr. F. F. Buffen (Buffen and Chandler) be appointed liquidator.

At the Pontgibaud Silver-lead Mining and Smelting Company annual meeting, held at Paris on July 5, the dividend for the year 1869-70 was fixed at 45 fr. per share.

The allotment letters of the Florence Tin Mine Company (Limited) were sent out to-day. The capital having been privately subscribed through the firm of Messrs. Jay and Co.

The shares of the Whitehaven Iron Mines Company (Limited) are quoted at 2½ to 3 prem.

Mr. Cape has been appointed official liquidator of the Patent Bread Machinery Company (Limited), and Sanderson's Patents Association (Limited).

COAL MARKET.—The fresh arrivals this week number 94 ships.

The demand for household coals has been more active, and an advance of 6d. per ton in prices has been established. Hetton Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; Original Hartlepool Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; South Kelloe

Wallsend, 16s. 3d.; Pittington Wallsend, 15s.—Unsold, 1: 5 ships at sea.

"LA HOUILLE."—The comparative tranquillity at present existing in Paris has permitted the re-appearance of "La Houille," to which we have several times referred as one of the most ably conducted journals devoted to the coal and iron interests published in France. The journal appears to be as well supplied with correspondence as ever, and in every way worthy of the support of those connected with the coal and metal trades of the Continent.

Mr. E. J. BARTLETT, of 30, Great St. Helen's, has just published his ninth edition of "How to Invest and What to Select." His treatment of this important object is precise and clear, evidently written with a maturity of judgment, founded upon a practical knowledge of the subject in all its varying interests, and must be read with much benefit by those in search of a wide and fertile field for enterprise and investment.

RECORD OF INVESTMENTS.—Messrs. Lavington and Pennington's "Monthly Circular and Record of Investments" for July contains a large amount of valuable information relating to railways, mines, foreign bonds, telegraphs, tramways, &c., which will be of considerable interest to intending investors.

MINING MACHINERY WANTED.

THE FOLLOWING MINING AND OTHER MACHINERY WANTED TO PURCHASE; secondhand not objected to if good and cheap:—

Small STEEL CRUSHER; IRON ditto; TWO HEADS OF STAMPS; WATER WHEEL, 30 to 36 ft.; ditto, 14 ft. diameter; small portable or vertical ENGINE, 6-horse power; ditto, 16-horse power; a horizontal 24-horse power, and boiler; also a steam launch, to carry 10 tons, besides fuel for one day. Address, with full details and lowest price, to T. VINER CLARKE, 12, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.

SECRETARY AND MANAGER FOR A SLATE QUARRY.

WANTED, for a SLATE QUARRY, now in full operation, a GENTLEMAN who is fully adequate to UNDERTAKE THE DUTIES incidental to the above offices, and to be responsible, with the aid of a clerk, for the books and cash departments. His character must bear the strictest investigation, and he must be prepared to find security. Salary, £150 a year, with residence.

Apply by letter, in own handwriting, with copies of testimonials, to "G. M.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

WANTED, to proceed to the United States, a COMPETENT AGENT, thoroughly acquainted with the SMELTING OF ARGENTIFEROUS LEAD ORES, to TAKE CHARGE OF THE ERECTION OF SMELTING WORKS, and superintend them afterwards. Liberal terms to a first-class man. Address, "Smelter," 20, Buckingham-street, Strand, London.

COAL WAGONS.

WANTED, ONE HUNDRED or TWO HUNDRED 8 or 10-ton WAGONS, on hire for one year certain, perhaps for two or three years. To be narrow gauge, and with two doors; drop bottoms not essential. Apply to EDWARD COCKBURN, Albert-street, Rugby.

SOUTH CARADON COPPER MINE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, ONE or TWO SHARES in this MINE, at from £200 to £205; the seller to have cheque on London banker for the purchase money on receipt of transfer. Address, "D. J. Y.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED, a GOOD SECONDHAND CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE, cylinder not less than 36 inches, stroke 9 feet. Address, DALTON HEMATITE MINING COMPANY, Uiverston.

WANTED, a SECONDHAND CONTRACTORS' TANK LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, of 3 ft. gauge, and power sufficient to haul ten loaded one-and-a-quarter-yard earth wagons up a gradient of 1 in 30. Applications to Mr. JOHN STANWAY, Black Moor Foot, near Huddersfield.

TO TIN-PLATE MANUFACTURERS.

A METAL FIRM, intimately associated with the leading buyers of TIN-PLATES in LONDON, LIVERPOOL, and ABOARD, is OPEN for an AGENCY, and can introduce FIRST-CLASS CONNEXIONS to any party commencing this branch of manufacture. Address, "A. Z.," The Lombard Exchange Rooms, London, E.C.

A MINING ENGINEER, of large experience, OFFERS his SERVICES to anyone requiring REPORTS, VALUATIONS, PLANS, ESTIMATES, or ADVICE of any kind as to the OPENING OUT or WORKING OF MINERALS at home or abroad. Address, "C. V. and M. E.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

PHOSPHATE OF LIME, AND LEAD MINE.

THE ADVERTISER, who has worked for the last three years for his own purposes the PHOSPHATE MINERAL 64 per cent. on Lord Powis and other's mines in NORTH WALES, is desirous of DEVELOPING THE SAME. Besides the phosphate of lime, there are millions of tons of carbonate of lime and phosphate combined, which Professor Voelker finds to contain from 15 to 30 per cent. of the latter, thus giving the agriculturist the opportunity of liming and boning his land in one operation. Any gentlemen or company, desirous of investigating or joining in, or taking up this really important enterprise, will address, by letter, to STANLEY and SON, Quano Merchants, No. 10, Orange-court, Castle-street, Liverpool.

There is in the same lease an important LEAD MINE, on which some thousands of pounds have been expended, and in which, during a temporary working this year, the lead has been for the first time struck.

PARTNERSHIP.—A SCIENTIFIC MAN (residing at the Sea Side) engaged inspecting extensive Works, Surveying Land, Mineral and House Property, Drawing Plans, Auditing Accounts, and Agent for Life, Fire, and Accidental Insurance Companies, supplying works, &c., with Plant and Machinery, DESIRES a GENTLEMAN with CAPITAL, to JOIN HIM. Principals only apply, stating amount of capital at command, and references, to "E.," Partnership," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London. Is open to take a Young Gentleman as an Articled Pupil.

LEAD MINE IN PORTUGAL.

A PARTNER REQUIRED IN A VERY PROMISING PROPERTY, in OPERATION. Principals can apply by letter for particulars to "J. A. R.," 113, St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

AMERICAN MINES—SALT LAKE DISTRICT.—Our THREE INSPECTORS will be in THIS DISTRICT during the next month, and anyone having first-class properties for sale, subject to approval by our agents, can apply to—EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN AGENCY, 100, Palmerston-buildings, E.C.

ANYONE WISHING TO TREAT FOR THE PURCHASE OF a very PROMISING and VALUABLE LEAD MINE in NORTH WALES, may have particulars by applying to Mr. RALPH ASHTON, Rose Cottage, Romiley, Cheshire.

The mine is at present in private hands. This is a good opportunity for parties interested in the formation of joint-stock companies, as the property will bear the strictest investigation, and only a small outlay and a moderate capital are required to obtain very good returns.

TO SELL, OR LET ON HIRE, for cash or deferred payments, FIFTY COAL WAGONS, hopper built, with bottom and side doors, carrying seven tons. Apply to MANTON COAL COMPANY, Leeds.

PONTGIBAUD SILVER-LEAD MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING held at Paris on the 8th inst., the DIVIDEND for the year 1869-70 was fixed at FORTY-FIVE FRANCS PER SHARE. The sum of 15 fr. per share was paid on account of the same in June, 1870, and the balance of 30 fr. will be PAID in exchange for the Ninth Dividend Coupon at the offices of the company, No. 24, Rue Richer, Paris, or at the London Agency, No. 11, Queen-street-place. The payments made in England for such balance of dividend will, after allowing for French tax and exchange, be at the rate of £1 3s. 6d. per share, subject to the deduction of income tax.

And notice is further given, that an "à compte," or instalment of 15 fr. per share on account of the dividend for the year 1870-71, will be paid at the offices of the company in Paris, or at the London Agency, on presentation of the Share Certificates with Tenth Dividend Coupon not detached, which will be stamped. The payments in England will, allowing for exchange, be at the rate of 11s. 10d. per coupon (less income tax).

The payment of the above dividends will be made on and after 12th July inst. JOHN TAYLOR AND SONS, London Agency, 11, Queen-street-place, July 10, 1871.

TUOLUMNE GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in the above company will be HELD at the Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, London, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of July inst., at 12 o'clock at noon, for the purpose of approving or otherwise, the directors' report and statement of accounts, and for the transaction of the business of the company. By order of the Board, A. NIGHTINGALE, Secretary, 26, Nicholas-lane, London.

THE AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY.

Incorporated under Royal Charter. Notice is hereby given, that the TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, E.C., on MONDAY, the 31st inst., at One o'clock at noon, precisely, to receive the report, accounts, and balance-sheet for the past year; to elect directors in lieu of W. J. G. Curbill, Esq., and H. Collier, Esq., who retire by rotation; to fix the remuneration of the auditors for the past year; to elect auditors for the present year. By order, GEORGE PALMER, Chairman, No. 1, Coleman-street-buildings, Moorgate-street, London, E.C., July 10, 1871.

ZINC AND LEAD ORES.

I BUY at the HIGHEST PRICES:—BLEND.—CALCINED and RAW CALAMINE (carbonate or silicate). LEAD ORES.—LEAD-SILVER ORES.—SILVER ORES. ZINC AND LEAD ORES MIXED TOGETHER. SILVER LEAD in a rough state (containing antimony, &c.) SULPHATE OF LEAD, &c. I BUY any quantities, however large, contracting for as many years as desired. Particulars by letter. ARMAND FALLIZE, Ingénieur, à Liège (Belgium).

EAST VAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

15,000 Shares of £5 each, fully paid.

DIRECTORS. T. C. MUNDEY, Esq., } Directors of the Van Mining R. OLDREY, Esq., } Company (Limited). F. L. SLOUS, Esq., }

GEORGE BATTERS, Esq.

MANAGER—Captain WILLIAMS.

BANKERS—ALLIANCE BANK.

SECRETARY—F. R. WILSON.

OFFICES.—20, ST. HELEN'S PLACE, BISHOPSGATE STREET, E.C.

NEW HINGSTON MINE, CALLINGTON, CORNWALL.

This mine promises to be one of the best tin mines in Cornwall, and will make immediate returns. Shares are being sought after, and there is no doubt will be very soon at a good premium.

Apply to Mr. GEORGE MADGE, East Cornwall Mining Offices, No. 3, Crown-chambers, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

THE NORTH AMERICA GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £80,000, in 20,000 Shares of £4 each, With power to increase.

DIRECTORS.

W. M. TORRENS, Esq., M.P.—CHAIRMAN. JOSEPH BARTBURN, Esq., 12, Gresham-street West.

T. E. GREENHOW, Esq., 11, New Broad-street.

J. L. SHUTER, Esq., Lawn House, Holloway.

GEORGE PENSON, Esq., 104, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park. (With power to add to the number.)

BANKERS—THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. STONE, BILLINGHURST, and WOOD, 13, Poultry.

BROKER—WILLIAM ABBOTT, Esq., 10, Tokenhouse-yard.

SECRETARY—HENRY MAY.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.—10, TOKENHOUSE YARD.

The reply received by the directors from Dr. Henry Degroot fully confirming the report of Mr. Morgan regarding the yield and capacity of the mines, the purchase will be at once completed, and the LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES will consequently be CLOSED on TUESDAY next for LONDON, and WEDNESDAY for THE COUNTRY.

By order, HENRY MAY, Secretary. 10, Tokenhouse-yard, July 11, 1871. Prospectuses and forms of application for shares can be obtained at the bankers and offices of the company.

CLOSING OF THE SHARE LIST OF THE AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND DIVIDEND GOLD MINES INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).

The SHARE LIST of this company will CLOSE for LONDON, on TUESDAY, 18th July, and for THE COUNTRY, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 19th July. Applications for prospectuses, &c., to be made to the secretary, THOMAS DICKER, Esq., 4, Royal Exchange Avenue, London, E.C.

REQUIRED, for a SLATE QUARRY in NORTH LANCASHIRE, AN EFFICIENT CARPENTER, accustomed to MINE OR QUARRY WORK. Address, with full particulars of ability, wages, and references, to Mr. EDDY, Skipton, Yorkshire.

COAL MINE—TWENTY ACRES—SHAFTS SUNK, and all NECESSARY MACHINERY on the ground, now in working order. Land intersected by a branch of the London and North-Western Railway. Vendor will sell half or a quarter of his interest—price of half, £700; and of quarter, £350. This is no speculation. Apply to BELL WILLIAMS and SON, Land Agents, 40, North John-street, Liverpool, who have examined the mine.

FOR SALE, FIVE HUNDRED YARDS OF PERMANENT WAY RAILS, 7½ lbs. per yard, with FISH-PLATES, CHAIRS, and SLEEPERS complete, suitable for Colliery Sidings; also TWENTY TONS OF FLAT-BOTTOM TRAM RAILS. Apply to—FIELD'S MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED), SHREWSBURY.

ON SALE, a 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, in good working order; also, all the PITWORK, comprising three lifts, a 12 in. and a 14 in. column. Apply to the BROUGHTON COAL COMPANY, near Wrexham.

ON SALE, a LOCOMOTIVE four-wheeled TANK ENGINE.—It is equal to new, and worked about 12 months. TO BE SOLD CHEAP. Apply to WM. CLARK, 25, Providence-place, Rochdale-road, Manchester.

GENERAL MINING OFFICES, BEDFORD FOUNDRY, TAVISTOCK, CONDUCTED BY

MR. CHARLES F. COLLOM, MINING ENGINEER, AGENT, AND SURVEYOR. Who undertakes the entire local Management of Mines, including Dripping, making accurate Underground Communications and Plans, at a stipulated salary.

Mines Inspected and faithfully Reported on, orders for which purpose should be made for Mr. Colлом, or his Agent. Promoters of New Mining Enterprises (which will bear the strictest scrutiny) rendered every assistance.

Investments in Mines arranged for Capitalists,—the condition of the companies, as well as the prospects of the Mines, being first strictly investigated.

Mr. COLLOM having long seen the desirability of an office in the immediate neighbourhood of the mines as a medium, not only for reliable information but for the prudent investment of capital, takes this opportunity, in connection with his Patents, of making the above announcement, and trusts by continuing to exercise a sterling attention to the interests of his clients, and a judicious selection of mineral property for investment, which his long acquaintance with the district enables him, he will establish his offices with a lasting reputation, and retain for Mining the rank among commercial enterprises which so noble and honourable a pursuit deserves when legitimately carried out.

Mr. COLLOM has lately surveyed extensive Mineral Properties, and, for immediate operation, selected two most valuable Tin Mines, in one of which ample water power is available. Capitalists desirous of Investing can do so upon very advantageous terms by making early application.

MR. T. W. GREENFIELD, CHURCH LANE, TAVISTOCK.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER. Sales and Purchases effected in British and Foreign Stocks, Funds, Railway Debentures and Preference Stock, Bank, Gas and Mining Shares. FURZE HILL TIN MINE specially recommended.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
July 6—	Bradda	65	£10 6 0	Burby Port Company.
7—	Ballacorkish	30	13 6 0	A. Eytton.
—	ditto	1	8 0 0	ditto
—	Powell United	30	11 4 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
10—	Glogfawer	35	12 17 0	Peter Glover.
—	Frongoch	135	11 0 0	Williams, & Co.
—	Graigoch	35	11 3 0	Peter Glover.
—	East Darren	73	15 13 6	A. Eytton.
—	Goginan	22	16 3 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
—	Cwm Erfin	20	14 8 0	Peter Glover.
—	Bog	20	11 7 0	Stock and Co.
—	Talargoch	30	12 18 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—	ditto	100	13 1 6	ditto
—	ditto	100	12 0 0	ditto
—	Trelogan	32	12 6 0	ditto
—	Gladstone	8	11 12 6	ditto
—	Gorsedd & Celyn Level	10	12 1 6	A. Eytton.
—	South Merilyn	5	11 0 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—	North Henblas	9	10 8 6	A. Eytton.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	c. lb.	Price p. ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
July 6—	Polbreen	710	2 12 0	£20 15 0	£ 608 1 6	Daubuz.
7—	Virtuous Lady	1	1 12 0	74 10 0	79 11 0	Tamar Co.
—	Terras	5	0 2 8	77 0 0	387 0 0	Bolitho.
—	W. Godolphin	216	0 8	79 0 0	221 9 6	ditto
12—	So, Condurrow	1415	1 5 0	78 7 6	1157 3 6	ditto

Now ready, cloth boards, price 3s. 6d., postage 3d.
POWER IN MOTION: HORSE POWER, WHEEL GEARING, DRIVING BANDS, AND ANGULAR FORCES.
 By JAMES ARMOUR, C.E., with numerous diagrams.

Also, by the same Author, just published,
IRON AND HEAT: Exhibiting in simple form the principles concerned in the CONSTRUCTION OF IRON BEAMS, PILLS, AND BRIDGE GIRDER, and the ACTION OF HEAT IN THE SMELTING FURNACE.
 12mo., with numerous diagrams, 3s. 6d., postage 3d.
 "No ironworker who wishes to acquaint himself with the principles of his own trade can afford to be without it."—*South Durham Mercury*, April 22, 1871.
 "A very useful and thoroughly practical little volume, in every way deserving of circulation amongst working men."—*Mining Journal*.

Now ready, 12 mo., with numerous diagrams, cloth boards, price 3s., postage 3d.
A TREATISE ON THE APPLICATION OF IRON TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES, GIRDERS, ROOFS, AND OTHER WORKS, showing the principles upon which such structures are designed, and their practical application. Especially arranged for the use of Students and Practical Mechanics, all mathematical formulae and Symbols being excluded.
 By FRANCIS CAMPIN, C.E.
 London: LOCKWOOD and Co., 7, Stationer's Hall-court, E.C.

Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

JERSEY SHELTER COMPANY.—In last week's Journal I noticed a correspondent asking to be furnished with the address of the Jersey Shelter Company. You will kindly allow me to inform the writer that their address is as follows:—Jersey Shelter Company, Morriston, Swansea. All communications to be addressed to Mr. J. Treherne Jones, Jersey Shelter Works, Morriston, Swansea.

COAL IN PANAMA.—Could any reader inform me if the coal found in Panama is at work, or likely to be, as well as the name and address of the officials?—*Promo*.

COPPER ORES.—"J. T. C." (Dublin).—There is no book, in print, devoted to the treatment of copper ores by precipitation. The general principles are stated in most works on metallurgy. Nearly every particular ore requires a special process—that is, as to the arrangement of details.

IRON SMELTING—THE FERRIE FURNACE.—"A No. 1 Ironmaster," in reply to "Smelter," shall appear in next week's Journal.

Received—"G. H." (Hull).—"C. T. M." (Salt Lake City).—"Credulous."—"P. S." ("C. W. V.").—"J. J. J."—"A. S."—"Cymro."—"S. I. P."—"G. J. H."—"R. K." (Nevada).

SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

THE MINING JOURNAL, Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JULY 15, 1871.

THE PROGRESS OF THE CO-PARTNERSHIP MOVEMENT.

At a time when the labour difficulty is forcing itself most unpleasantly upon the attention of the nation as a whole, and particularly upon persons interested in the coal and iron trades, it is most satisfactory to observe the progress that is being made towards the solving of the problem after the fashion that we have so often recommended. We believe in co-partnerships. They have stood the test of experience alike in the iron and the coal trades. The most hearty of their advocates are those colliery proprietors like Messrs. BRIGGS, and those ironmasters like Messrs. FOX, HEAD, and Co., who have experienced the great benefits that, as capitalists, they derive from the system. What can be more powerfully expressive than the testimony of Mr. H. CURRIER BRIGGS, given in the *Mining Journal* of June 24? At the meeting for forming the North of England Industrial Iron and Coal Company, for the carrying on of the Carlton Ironworks, Stockton-on-Tees, that gentleman, relating what had been brought about by the adoption of the principle at the Methley Colliery, near Leeds, said that it had "changed it from a hell into a paradise."

Nor is it only by removing causes of strife that co-partnerships can be made profitable to employers and employed. There had been no such strife at the Monkwood Colliery, near Chesterfield, when Mr. EMERSON BAINBRIDGE, manager to the Duke of NORFOLK's Sheffield collieries, resolved to adopt it at that place. The colliery had failed to give satisfaction to the directors and shareholders, owing to the heavy cost of producing the coal, and the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient quantity. And all this notwithstanding, the black shale coal worked at this colliery is of a quality for house, gas, and coking purposes equal to any in the district, and superior to that worked at certain of the collieries in South Derbyshire. To meet the difficulty the directors determined to introduce the system of industrial co-operation, that has proved so successful at the collieries of Messrs. BRIGGS, SON, and Co. (Limited). This system, we cannot too often repeat, is simply an arrangement for allowing every workman to participate in the annual profits of the concern—in other words, to receive, beyond his ordinary earnings, an extra sum, the amount of which will be in proportion to his total earnings for the year. We most heartily trust that when the Monkwood Colliery accounts have been audited, at the end of the year, Mr. BAINBRIDGE will have a practical exemplification of the wisdom of the resolve which determined him to follow in the wake of the proprietors of the Whitwood Collieries. It could be well desired that his first year's success should be equal to that of Messrs. BRIGGS. That far in the life of the new venture of those gentlemen resulted in the profits being more than doubled. Afterwards the system became more fully extended and appreciated, and, as a result of the increased care and attention of the workmen, and the absence of strikes, a profit of 20 per cent., or 22,341l., was found to have been realised in the year ending June 30, 1869—of which 3463l. went into the pockets of the workmen. It will be understood that in working under this system the daily earnings of the colliers, or any other class of workmen to whom it may be made to apply, cannot be reduced, but that each, by careful and regular working, will realise every year an amount over and above his daily earnings. Thus, whilst they are shareholders in the profits of the colliery they risk nothing if they have not actually taken shares, but have the power in their own hands to effect an increase in their annual income. The chief points of the system are the uniting of the interests of employers and the employed, and that, therefore, whatever a workman can save by attention and care is plainly an advantage to himself.

But where the workmen, as in the case of the North of England Iron Company, and in other similar concerns, are allowed to take shares, then the men are joint capitalists in the concern in the correct meaning of the term, as well as shareholders in a labour sense. And this is the form of the principle which is now in most favour. A fortnight ago we noticed the preparations to make the Lustrum Ironworks, at Stockton, a co-operative concern. We repeat that we hope the scheme may be established. Now, we have a vigorous movement in Newcastle-upon-Tyne to start the Ouseburn Engine Works Company (Limited) upon the co-partnership principle. At a recent meeting in its behalf, presided over by Dr. RUTHERFORD, that gentleman showed that industrial partnerships were the very best investments for capital. In the first place, they stimulated a man to do his best to turn out the greatest possible quantity of work in the shortest possible time. One great complaint of many masters at present was the want of economy on the part of workmen, and industrial partnerships would, by securing attention to details, and doing away with waste, create a new source of profit. Another reason why such partnerships were good means of investment was, that when the principle was fairly applied they returned a larger interest on the capital than concerns conducted in the ordinary manner. They would try if 10 per cent. could not be made, but in many industrial partnerships 12½, 15, 17, and even 20 per cent. was divided.

The Chairman replied to a speaker that the application of co-op-

eration to production and its application to distribution were two totally different things. It did not require an immense amount of capital to go into distribution, but it did need a large capital to go into production, and there was no society in existence, so far as he knew, upon any large scale, where that principle was affirmed in its memorandum and articles of association. In answer to the question, "What amount of capital was already raised?" the Chairman stated that from the time they commenced there had not been a single working day on which shareholders had not been obtained, and during the last few days as many as fifty or sixty had come forward to take shares. He further stated that the works were believed to be capable of employing about 600 men. It had been ascertained that they could turn out from 12 to 16 pairs of engines of 200-horse power in the year. He could not give any guarantee. He informed another enquirer that they would be able to pay three times as much interest as could be got at the bank. Capital ran the risk, and that was one reason why it must be fairly remunerated. The question was then asked, "Is it possible to get a rule inserted to compel large shareholders, as the capital of the small shareholders accumulates, to withdraw to make room for the small shareholders?" The Chairman reminded the speaker that they must regard the principles of common sense, honesty, decency, and morality. They would never get any capital if they told it that it would not get fair play, and would be cast overboard as soon as they got done with it.

Dr. RUTHERFORD, in conclusion, wisely remarked that they could not move a peg without capital, they must have it at the very beginning. They could not get the works for less than 30,000l., and that must be raised somehow. The scheme was that after a reserve fund was provided for 10 per cent. might be declared on the capital, and, therefore, all the men who were shareholders would receive the 10 per cent. on their money invested; and, more than that, it was provided that every man was to be contributing capital week by week, and so he would be reaping the fruits of his contributions. Where there was no risk, money was readily lent at 5 or 4½, or even 4, per cent., but it could not be said of a co-partnership of industry, or any other concern, that there was absolutely no risk; and, therefore, they must not be too fastidious as to the claims of capital.

The concern has our best wishes for its full success.

COAL IN FRANCE.

The demand for English coal seems to have greatly revived in France during the month which has just elapsed. The exports have been as follows, month by month, to June 30 in the last three years:—

Month.	1869.	1870.	1871.
January	168,978	191,279	105,677
February	160,977	189,425	154,913
March	149,260	214,867	161,102
April	180,609	189,375	179,055
May	172,392	196,272	115,363
June	162,212	193,719	158,348
Total	1,000,428	1,215,237	874,458

This year's figures, it will be observed, still show a considerable decrease as compared with 1870 and 1869; but the falling-off may yet be recovered, as a period of industrial activity in France is not now at all improbable. The consumption of English coal during the last six months in France reflects with tolerable accuracy the history of that unfortunate, but now reviving, country. In January, when the war was at its height, the exports were at their lowest point. February and March witnessed a restoration of peace with Germany, and a great increase in the consumption ensued, but it was again much reduced in May by the dreadful insurrection in Paris. The triumph of the party of order towards the close of May once more restored vigour and animation to the industrial life of France, and this time with every prospect of comparative permanence, although it is difficult to suppose that the great quarrel between France and Germany has yet seen its last phase.

One curious result of the late war has been the complete change which has taken place in the relative positions of France and Germany as consumers of English coal. Up to last year France was our largest foreign coal customer, but she has now fallen—at any rate temporarily—into the second rank, and the first place has been assumed by Germany. The war greatly interrupted the ordinary course of German industry, and especially coal mining. The result has been that for the last few months English coal has been in great request in Germany, the German consumption standing as follows for the first six months of the last three years:—

Month.	1869.	1870.	1871.
January	27,458	49,732	21,889
February	57,822	31,471	36,475
March	160,943	159,665	210,136
April	188,537	207,452	282,923
May	167,817	206,409	206,852
June	159,168	202,597	246,168
Total	761,745	857,317	1,094,434

The increase in the German demand thus nearly compensated for the falling off in the French consumption. Germany will probably soon fall back, however, into her old position in the matter of English coal. Sadown and the campaign of 1866 checked for the moment the progress of German coal mining, but it soon regained its former vigour, and the same result may be expected to follow Sedan and the campaign of 1870-71. As regards France, the consumption of English coal will probably increase rather than otherwise. The French are never very fond of coal mining, and the war must have made some rather awkward gaps in the ranks of labour; on the other hand, France does not lack capital, and many steam-implemented industries seem likely to regain in a few months a good deal of their old animation. Something depends upon the policy adopted with regard to the national navy. Should a severe economy be pursued, and should several large war vessels be put out of commission, there would necessarily be a large curtailment of the consumption of coal in the public service. It seems probable that this consumption will for some little time to come be reduced. The great ocean steam navigation enterprises, which were fostered so much by the Napoleonic regime may also possibly meet with less support from the Republican Government, and may have to restrict their operations in consequence. But the course of steam-aided manufacturing industries is ever onwards in France, and hence there is a strong probability of an increase in the consumption of coal. Even in this memorable year France has been importing English coal at the rate of 1,748,916 tons per annum, while in 1861, a year of almost complete peace, she only took 1,443,115 tons of English coal. If we go back to 1851, we shall find that in that year the imports of English coal only amounted to 602,130 tons, and in 1841 they only stood at 429,950 tons, while in 1831 they did not exceed 35,911 tons. Amid all the vicissitudes of the chequered history of France, the French have been continually using more and more coal as steam-engines and locomotives have gained ground among them. There is no reason to suppose that this development of steam-power in France will not be carried yet further. Surprise has been expressed that the French have been enabled to subscribe so freely to their great 80,000,000l. loan. Their subscribing ability is due to their naturally economical habits, but in great part it is due also to the resources which steam power has placed at their disposal. Steam-power, by immensely stimulating and assisting the energies of the nation, has healed the wounds inflicted by previous revolutions, and it seems destined to make good the grievous losses resulting from the past year of external warfare and internal convulsion. But steam-power cannot be produced without coal.

EXPORTS OF RAILWAY IRON.—The demand for British railway iron on foreign account appears to have been scarcely sustained in June, the exports of that month having been 103,052 tons, against 125,474 tons in June, 1870, and 95,039 tons in June, 1869. Russia took only 12,731 tons of railway iron in June, against 36,988 tons in June, 1870; and the United States, 44,919 tons, against 46,065 tons. On the other hand, British America took 12,566 tons in June, against 3495 tons in June, 1870. The shipments to British India showed a great falling off in June. The exports of railway iron from the United Kingdom in the six months ending June 30 this year amounted to 476,191 tons, against 562,709 tons in the corresponding period of 1870, and 415,784 tons in the corresponding period of 1869. The exports have decreased this year to Russia (very largely), Holland,

Spain, Austria, Egypt, Chili, and British India; but they have increased to Sweden, Germany, France, the United States, Brazil, Peru, British America, and Australia. The value of the railway iron exported in June was 842,304l., against 926,061l. in June, 1870, and 790,729l. in June, 1869; and in the six months ending June 30 this year, 3,752,479l., against 4,517,622l. in the corresponding period of 1870, and 3,271,323l. in the corresponding period of 1869.

NARROW GAUGE RAILWAYS IN INDIA.—The tender of Messrs. G. BAILEY TOMES and Co., Laurence Pountney-hill, London, for 11,132 tons of new rails of British manufacture, for Indian and State railways in the province of Bengal, was accepted by the Secretary of State for India on the 4th inst. The section is a light one, weighing under 40lbs. per yard, and the quality is required to be high-class. The rails will be subjected to severe tests at the works to which their manufacture is confided. It is interesting to notice the extension of railways on the narrow gauge of 3 ft. 6 in. now taking place in the East. The demand for rails of light calibre applicable to such lines has lately assumed considerable importance, and is likely to increase in the immediate future. The firm selected for the execution of this contract is Messrs. Hopper, Radcliffe, and Co., Britannia Ironworks, Fenchurch, Durham, who have made a speciality of this description of iron manufacture.

SIEMENS' REGENERATIVE-FURNACE.—Dr. KOSMANN, of Grimmsberg, has made a close comparative examination of the work of the ordinary puddling-furnace and of Siemens' furnace, and has also made most careful and multitudinous analyses of the slags produced by each. The result of his research may be summarised as follows:—The regenerative-furnace may be used with great advantage in all processes where very great heat is required, where fuel is very low in price, and might otherwise be useless; whenever a specific kind of flame is required, combined with a constant temperature, and also when another motive force is available, such as water or waste steam-power from other furnaces. In such cases 50 per cent. of fuel may be saved by the use of Siemens' furnace; he very much questions its superiority, however, where cheap fuel cannot be obtained, and where waste steam from other sources is not available.

HYDROGEN GAS.—A new and economical method of manufacturing hydrogen has lately been announced, which, if successful when tried on the large scale, will go far to revolutionise many metallurgical processes, and to render ores available which at present, from want of cheap and powerful reducing agents, are useless. M. TESSIÉ DU MOTHAY and Maréchal, the inventors of the cheap method of obtaining oxygen from the manganates of soda, are the discoverers. Their process consists in heating the hydrates of the alkalies, or alkaline earths, with coal, coke, or charcoal to a red heat, when carbonic acid and hydrogen are given off abundantly. The carbonic acid is absorbed by water, and the hydrogen remains. In this mode of preparation there is no special production of steam, and no generating apparatus is required other than the retorts themselves. If lime be used, it simply requires to be again slacked, when it is anew fit for use; the only reagent positively consumed being the equivalent of carbon, required to split up the water of the hydrate. The combination of the two gas processes of these distinguished chemists will give a source of most intense heat, and at a very moderate cost.

LEAD MINING IN CARDIGANSHIRE.

The period at which the metalliferous deposits of Cardiganshire were first worked is such an early one as to be now entirely a matter of conjecture. Sir John Pettus, writing in 1670, says that these works in Wales, as well as others in Devonshire, Somersetshire, and Cornwall, as far as tradition can assure us, were anciently wrought by the Romans. But we have, in fact, no trustworthy account of any mining operations in Cardiganshire previous to the reign of Henry VII., who created by patent a special commission, composed of various members of the nobility, with liberty to dig and search for any gold, silver, tin, and lead except under the houses and castles of the King and his subjects. There is no account preserved of the quantity of lead ore raised in this part of the Principality by the commission, but it is stated to have yielded an immense sum of money.

The metalliferous tract of Cardiganshire ranges in a north-north-east and south-south-west direction, and is formed exclusively of the clay-slates and gritstones of Lower Silurian age. The prevailing strike of the beds is from north by east and south by west, to north-north-east and south-south-west, and in the same direction bands of various widths may be traced, in which a number of the most successful mines have been worked. The most general strike of the lodes is east-north-east, and west-south-west, a direction so subject to frequent variations for small distances that some of the minor veins, if drawn in plan on a large scale, would appear to describe a zig-zag line; such being particularly the case when the beds of rocks frequently vary in their nature. Nearly all of the most productive deposits agree within a few degrees of this course, as Goginan, Logylas, Old Bog, &c. The underlie is most frequently to the south.

The filling matter of the mineral veins is principally slate rock in angular fragments, of all sizes, from the most minute particles, so intimately mixed with the lead ore as to be only appreciable after dressing, to the large masses, sometimes fathoms in length and height, which, appearing to split the lode for a time into two limbs, are known as "horses" in Cornwall, and as "riders" in the North of England. The other associates of this slate rock, as filling matter, may be shortly summed up, being quartz, carbonate of lime, fluor-spar, sulphate of baryta, and carbonate of baryta. Of the metallic minerals, galena or sulphure of lead, in some cases pure, in others containing silver, up to the proportion of 75 ozs. in the ton of lead, is the most abundant. With few exceptions it occurs in particles, frequently as small as the finest sand, and is very rarely found in solid masses, even as large as a cannon shot. White lead ore (the carbonate) is found in a few of the lodes, particularly near the surface, but not in great quantity, and only in consequence of the decomposition effected by the infiltration of water holding carbonic acid. Zinc-blende is almost equally abundant with the galena, and in many places even more so, being in thin strings and small spots the most frequent ore of the poorer lodes; but it occurs only in a few mines in sufficiently large masses to make it worth while to separate it. Copper pyrites, iron pyrites, and ore of manganese are also found.

This district, as compared with Cornwall, has the great advantage of being so diversified with hill and dale, that a large proportion of the expensive shafts may be dispensed with, and the facilities for driving an adit level often supersede the necessity of raising the water by machinery for many fathoms in height. The subterranean springs, too, are not abundant, probably in consequence of the ready efflux afforded to the surface water by the numerous valleys; and in most cases an overshot wheel, of 30 or 40 ft. diameter, working 6 or 8 in. pumps, is found to be sufficiently powerful.

There may, doubtless, be found in the history of mining instances of immensely rich deposits having been won after little or no original outlay, but it is hardly necessary to premise that in the ordinary course of events the opening of a mine can only be effected by the employment of a certain amount of capital, increasing with the magnitude of the operations. Numerous considerations tend to encourage the development of the mineral resources of this district. The great number of lodes lying idle, or only in some instances tried to a small depth; the probability of the existence of many more, considering how difficult from the nature of their composition is their discovery at surface; the facility of drainage; and last, though not least, the fact of the resumption of some of its abandoned mines having resulted in discovering enormously rich deposits of ore. Take, for instance, Logylas. This mine had long been worked by shallow shafts with various success, till the adventurers, resolving to make a bold push at a greater depth, commenced towards the close of the last century to drive an adit level north, so as to reach the lode at a depth of 60 fms. after half a mile driving. For upwards of 30 years the miners persevered through a hard rock till the lode was cut, but it looked so poor that after driving on it for a few feet the disappointed speculator abandoned it. After a short interval some Cornish adventurers set a party of men to work on the same level, and in a few feet cut the true lode in the midst of a vast deposit of ore, which yielded rich returns for many years. But this company, too, losing the true lode, mistook for it a small vein on the south, and, dispirited

FIRE AT THE NUNNERY COLLIERY, SHEFFIELD.—At an early hour on Monday morning a fire was discovered at the top of one of the shafts of the Duke of Norfolk's Nunnery Colliery, a short distance from Sheffield. The colliery consists of two pits, one called the Silkstone and the other the Parkgate. There is a connection between the two, and the shaft which communicates with the latter is what is called the upcast, the foul air from which is drawn away by a fan. The top of the shaft is air-tight, and this is secured by a box-like

kind of partition running a height of 30 or 35 ft. in the direction of the winding gear. Shortly after two o'clock on Monday morning this was discovered to be on fire, and as the pit was not then being worked it is supposed that the fire was the act of an incendiary. About 40 or 50 men were in the pit at the time, but they made their escape by means of the downcast, as the ropes of the other shaft were burnt through and the cages had fallen to the bottom. There fortunately happened to be plenty of water close at hand, and after some time the fire was subdued, but not before the partition had been almost entirely consumed and the woodwork for some distance down the shaft rendered worthless. The pit was stopped for a few days, but work has been now resumed.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

July 13.—There is a general expectation that the Iron Trade will evince still greater activity in the third quarter than has yet been witnessed this year. Since the Quarterly Meeting orders are beginning to flow in freely, but makers do not show a disposition to accept large forward engagements, except at slightly advanced rates. The result of quotations remaining the same has so far been satisfactory, buyers having been induced to enter the market more freely and with greater confidence than previously; and if buyers continue to show a readiness, such as they are now beginning to evince, to enter into transactions, there is every reason to expect that very considerable progress will be made both in the demand and prices by the end of the quarter which has just commenced. This week again very considerable animation is to be witnessed at the ironworks. Rail makers are full of work, the enquiry both for steel and iron rails being still extensive, both for home and foreign consumption. During the week the clearing from the local ports has been quite equal to the average, the United States taking, as usual, the lion's share, and the remainder going principally to the continental markets. Russian business, although slightly moved, is still far below expectations. The colonies are beginning to purchase more freely than for some time past, rail specifications being now under execution at the large works of the Merthyr district, on account of Canada and Australia. In regard to French requirements, it may be said that the long-cherished expectations of makers of the lighter descriptions of iron are beginning to be realised. The late financial successes of that country have caused consumers of most descriptions of make to enter the markets with a degree of confidence that is quite encouraging, and there are hopeful prospects of an appreciable business being done with French buyers during the remainder of the year.

The home trade is fairly active, most of the ironmasters having large orders under execution for local buyers and consumers. Steel and iron rails are in good request. Bars are also commanding a good sale, and prices show an upward tendency. The demand and production of pigs still continue to increase.

Reports from the tin-plate works are very satisfactory. Since the Quarterly Meeting important transactions have been entered into at the advanced quotations. France is beginning to make large purchases, and the American demand continues extensive.

In reference to the Steam-Coal Trade there is scarcely anything fresh to report. The ruinous consequences of the strike, which still continues, are only too clearly to be witnessed in the district. Since last report there have been some fresh movements in connection with the strike, which will probably not be without their influence upon the future course of both men and masters. Early in the week it was announced that the men of the Nantmelyn Colliery had agreed to resume work upon rather the coal upon something like the plan adopted in Staffordshire, and they had agreed to give the hands the 5 per cent. advance asked for. Mr. N. Jones being one of the signatories to the circular issued by the Coalmasters' Association, the members of that body represented to him that it was an infringement of the agreement arrived at—that he should allow his men to resume work at the 5 per cent. advance, although that advance was not obtained directly from him. Upon receiving this intimation the working of the pit, it appears, was immediately stopped, and the colliers there are once more on strike. This is a pretty good answer to the rumours that have been spread from time to time that masters giving way, and, rather than allow their colliers to remain at a standstill, and suffer the severe losses which are daily added to, they are clearly justified in obtaining the labour requisite. Forerent hopes are still entertained that the colliers will see the folly of any longer opposing what they now can clearly see is the unalterable determination of their employers. Fresh efforts have been made during the week by deputations of the oldest workmen at each pit to arrive at some understanding, but there is little hope of an end of the strike unless concessions are made on the part of the men themselves.

Bristol, Thursday Evening.—At a large meeting of South Wales steam-coal colliery proprietors held to-day it was unanimously resolved that the offer made on June 14, to refer all matters in dispute between the proprietors and their men on strike to arbitration, should be adhered to and repeated, with an alternative offer to resume working at a reduction of 7½ per cent. upon the price paid during the month of May. This contract to be binding on both parties for twelve months; but if during that time the ironmasters of Merthyr and Dowlais districts should advance their price for labour beyond that now offered the coal proprietors agree to give an equivalent advance. The meeting was adjourned for a week, to allow the men time to give their reply. The masters were requested to communicate the decision to all their men.

The export returns of the local ports for the past month show how very seriously the trade of Cardiff has been affected by the disastrous strikes.

Messrs. A. B. Gullian and Co., of Swansea, in their Metal Circular, say—"The first half of 1871 closes with unusual satisfaction to all departments of our metal and manufacturing industries. The last month has been decidedly the best yet, and, having been so long closed to open by the suppression of the revolution in Paris. Immediately thereafter followed a strong demand, which steadily increased throughout the month. The business done in the leading branches has been the largest for a long time, and, what is better still, it has been of the most healthy and legitimate character. On the opening of the year we ventured to predict that better times were not far off for many; and entering on the new half we shall repeat the opinion we then gave expression to, with the belief that it will prove quite as near the mark now as then."

The arrivals at Swansea include—the *Louisa Ann*, from Bilbao, with 170 tons of iron ore, for R. Dunlop; *Jeune Hermance*, from Bilbao, with 160 tons of iron ore, for Dowdall Company; *Queen of the South*, from Tilt Cove, with 170 tons of copper ore, for H. Bath and Son; *Ellisbeth*, from Antwerp, with 80 tons of fire-clay, for H. Bath and Son; *Fusilier*, from Bilbao, with 410 tons of iron ore, for T. Wood and Co.; *Leonora*, from Bordeaux, with 205 tons of pitwood, for M. Moxham; *Tamaya*, from Chili, with 412 bags of nickel, 118 tons of copper, 540 tons of copper ore, and 160 tons of bar copper, for Richardson and Co.; *Harriet*, from Bilbao, with 265 tons of iron ore, for H. Bath and Son; *Mary Louisa*, from Antwerp, with 215 tons of fire-clay, for H. Bath and Son; *Martha Brader*, from Bilbao, with 155 tons of iron ore, for T. Sutton; *Hannah*, from Santander, with 170 tons of calamine ore, for Dillwyn and Co.; *Rose*, from Bilbao, with 170 tons of iron ore, for H. Bath and Son; *St. George*, from Antwerp, with 120 tons of phosphate of lime, 105 tons of copper ore, and 75 tons of lead ore, for Richardson and Co.; *Ellisbeth*, from Bilbao, with 138 tons of iron ore, for W. H. Tucker; *Alma Prudence*, from Bilbao, with 152 tons of iron ore, for Cory Brothers; *John Rosser*, from Tilt Cove, with 200 tons of copper ore, for H. Bath and Son; *Hamphire*, from Carrizal, with 112 tons of silver ore; 165 tons of regulus; 88 tons of copper regulus, and 422 tons of ditto in bulk, for H. Bath and Son; *Paquebot de Dunkerque*, from Bilbao, with 148 tons of iron ore, for H. Bath and Son; *Marie Zee*, from Bilbao, with 140 tons of iron ore, for T. Wood and Co.; *Ellisbeth*, from St. Malo, with 90 tons of zinc ore, to order; *Elaine*, from Bilbao, with 600 tons of iron ore, for Forster and Co.; *William*, from Bilbao, with 360 tons of iron ore, for H. Bath and Son.

SOUTH WALES AND WEST OF ENGLAND COAL AND METAL MARKETS.—These markets were held at Swansea on Saturday, when there were present:—Messrs. Herbert Rake (Steel, Rake, and Co.), Thos. Henderson (Hobson Bros. and Co., Sheffield), Thomas Eford, W. Williams, R. G. B. Thompson, John Waddle (Llanelli), W. Habakkuk, J. Bandfield, A. B. Gullian, Isaac Russell, Williams and Mitchell, W. Thomas (Llan.), John Evans (Landore), John Kelly (Wolverhampton). Business in places is very good, and the advance in prices will, it is believed, be easily obtained. Pig-iron of good quality maintains its high price, and very large quantities of hematite pigs and ore are being received at our ports. Considerable difficulty is experienced in obtaining a shipment of Somonostro ore. Forest of Dean ore is in good demand; and new sinkings are about to be made, amongst others, by the Ebbw Vale Iron Company, who have a large property in that district. Mr. Kelly is introducing the Oxfordshire iron ore from the King's Sutton mines, and from its cheapness and purity it is likely to be a very valuable addition to our stock of iron-making materials. It contains less silica and more lime than the Northamptonshire ore, and is almost free from sulphur, but contains a little phosphorus.

THE FAN AS A VENTILATOR.—At the Ebbw Vale Coal and Iron Company meeting, the Chairman said that in accordance with the requirement of the Government Inspector, a "Gulbal" ventilating fan, driven by powerful engines, had been supplied at Abercrombie. That mine was a very deep one, and the coal being somewhat gassy, fully a regular day was required for the consumption of the bottom of the shaft for the purpose of creating a ventilating draught. This purpose was, however, much better served by the new contrivance, which consisted of a large mass of stonework about 40 ft. in diameter and 12 ft. wide, containing large blades which acted as a fan. The use of this fan would save the huge quantities of fuel previously used, minus the amount of coal required for producing the steam to work the fan engine. There was every reason to believe that a few weeks after it was got the Gulbal prevented an occurrence which might otherwise have done injury to life, as well as serious damage to property, besides having allowed the extinction of a slow fire from the old furnace, which had caught the shaft, and might in time have destroyed them, rendering necessary an outlay of 50,000, or 60,000, for their renewal.

AN ENORMOUS SALT MINE.—The exploring of the salt-layer at Sprenberg, in Lusatia, is being continued with great energy. The first great boring has attained a depth of nearly 4000 feet, yet the bottom of the bed has not been reached. When about half its present depth had been attained, the opinion began to spread that an earthquake had altered the position of the stratum, and that consequently the boring must be taken to represent the breadth instead of the depth of the bed. Two other borings were, therefore, begun at a certain distance from the first; and it was discovered that the bed really possessed

he extraordinary depth above mentioned. The salt-layer at Segelberg, in Holstein, which is being opened, and that of Inowroclaw, which is about to be worked, are far more favourable situated than that of Sprenberg, as the distance of other salt mines has hitherto greatly increased the price of the article, and rendered it almost impossible for German salt to compete with that imported from England.

GOLD MINING IN BRAZIL.

The present comparative inactivity in the Brazilian gold fields seems to be one of the periods of reaction which have occurred from time to time in their history since the discovery there of precious metal and diamonds at the close of the 16th century. It is very probable that this apparent exhaustion will be succeeded by a time of even more abundant yield than any preceding revival during the 270 years of operations, just as the grand Californian harvest of the last 30 years has been reaped from the fallow of the Mexican rule. And, by the way, it may be noticed that the Yankee occupation of California has resulted in returns exceeding the whole produce of Brazil from 1599, the epoch of discovery, to the present time. This is by no means a proof of the deficiency of the South American gold fields; but it may be principally due to the circumstance of the country and climate which precluded the immigration of European labourers. The gold deposits are far from worked out in the mines; the explorations are limited to the old boundaries; even in this well-ploughed field the soil is sufficiently rich for still higher yield than ever; but beyond that scope there is a wide and virgin territory, where it is certain, as in the cases of California and Australia, the enterprising may, at the cost of some suffering and lost time, grasp the reward of pioneer diggers—discouragement one day, and the next heaps of gold to compensate them for their daring and perseverance.

But Minas Geraes is not to cede the palm without a further effort. Most of the working mines have encouraging prospects; the misfortune for them has been the shyness of capital in mining for many years past, and the chief cause of their unproductive state has been the want of funds to push the workings to a profitable result. Many will, no doubt, endeavour to profit by the present favourable temper of the money market in regard to mineral enterprise, while the old favourite, Morro Velho—*facile princeps*—is fast approaching the completion of repairs to resume its ancient sway in the mining list. We alluded incidentally last week to the discoveries of Dr. LIAIS, which, if report is to be believed, are more important than may be generally supposed. It is now premature to enter into details, to which we may soon have more opportune occasion to advert, but it may be interesting to state that there are serious intentions of giving a full and fair trial to the mine in question, and that on an adequate basis to prevent any failure from insufficient means, which is the right way to go to work. As the character of this mine appears to be somewhat analogous to that of Morro Velho, it will not be a useless task to recall to mind some of the antecedents in the history of the latter, which we summarise partly from Whitney, and partly from data obtained from the St. John del Rey reports.

The mine was discovered so far back as 1725, and worked with wonderful success for nearly a century. Abandoned for many years, it was taken over by the St. John del Rey Company in 1835, and after four years of losing operations it resumed its triumphant career with the small profit of 3392. From that time to 1861 it produced the gross return of 1,928,149 (say, 2,000,000, sterling), continuing with the same success till the accident in November, 1867, interrupted the workings.

The Jacobina, Rio Carmo, Gongo Soco, Matto Grosso, Santa Ana, Cuibabas, and other famous mines—some even forgotten in name—have each in their day, combined with the placer washing, now all but abandoned, contributed to the grand total (in round numbers) of 200,000,000, that Brazil has furnished to the monetary circulation of the world.

California within the last 30 years has supplied as much, and Australia's find within the double decade of its golden fame has not been far short of the same amount. But it must be taken into account that Brazil has been mainly dependent on slave labour, a system absolutely antagonistic to the extension of enterprise necessary to develop the mineral resources of the country. Vast projects for the importation of Coolie labour are at the present moment on the tapis, which must pass through the ordeal of experience. Now, however, that railways and European speculation are on their march westward through the empire very soon there will probably be just as rapid an augmentation of gold mining in Brazil as occurred with the modern discoveries in Australasia and the Pacific Coast of North America.

PREVENTING OVER-WINDING IN MINES.—In a convenient situation in the engine-house Mr. J. LAUDLESS, Burnley, proposes to place a pillar or case containing two vertical screws geared together by a pair of spur-wheels, so that they turn in opposite directions, being driven by means of bevil gearing from the crank shaft of the engine. Upon these screws work nuts connected to two miniature cages placed visibly in front of the pillar or case, and working against a graduated scale representing in miniature the shaft of the pit or mine. The pitch of the screws and the gearing are so proportioned that the ascent and descent of these miniature cages represent exactly the ascent and descent of the corresponding cages. In the centre of the pillar or case is a special mark indicating the point where the two cages pass each other, and at or near the top is another mark corresponding with the bank or mouth of the pit. There, or slightly below this point, is a trigger against which a finger on the inner side of either miniature cage acts, and rings an alarm bell to announce the arrival of the cage at the pit's mouth, and above this are two levers connected to a claw which holds up a weighted rod or lever by means of a catch or tooth. Whenever either of the cages is drawn higher than its proper position above the pit's mouth, and before it arrives at the head gear, the finger of the corresponding miniature cage will release the claw from the catch or tooth, allowing the weighted rod or lever to fall, and the latter acts on a slotted rod, which shuts off the steam from the engine, and at the same time applies the steam or other break, and thus brings the whole machinery to a standstill.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL.—The invention of Mr. J. W. MIDDLETOWN, Philadelphia, consists in the combination with a puddling, boiling, or refining furnace of a series of blast pipe layers, projecting downward through the top or sides, or both, of the furnace, so as to open near the surface of the melted metal in a pool, or pools, in the bottom of the latter in such a manner that hot air, superheated steam, or gas may be driven through the tuyeres at various angles in relation to the bottom of the furnace, into the melted metal in the pool, by a very strong or powerful blast, and in sudden alternating gusts or jets from the tuyeres, the object being to produce, by means of the powerful jets, transverse interruptions of the melted mass in the pool. The invention also consists in the application of a series of slides of fire-brick, or other refractory material, over suitable openings made for the purpose through the furnace walls, for the observation of the progress of the puddling and purifying processes on the melted metal in the pool, a small opening being made and closed by mica or glass, and the same protected against the external pressure of the blast by making the slide movable, so that it can be brought into and out of juxtaposition with the opening in the wall of the furnace, as occasion may require, without uncovering the opening. The invention further relates to the combination with a puddling, boiling, or refining furnace, provided with tuyere blast pipes, of a vertical stationary reservoir, for receiving and purifying, by gravitation, melted cast iron direct from a blast-furnace, and communicating, by an adjustable stop at its lower end, and suitable channels in the bottom of the furnace, with the pool or pools for puddling the melted metal, in such a manner that the metal, freed from its lighter impurities and slag by gravitation in the vessel, may be run into the said pool or pools when required.

METALLIC TILES FOR ROOFS.—The improvements patented by Mr. VAN PAPPELENDAM, of Charlestown, Iowa, consists in forming a covered channel between two ridges and two tiles to exclude water. The tiles are made of galvanised iron, or other suitable metal, and may be struck up out of sheet metal, or cast, as may be desired. They are made square or diamond shape, and placed diagonally upon the roof or wall. Upon each upper edge of the tiles are formed two upwardly projecting ridges, about ¾ inch in height, the ridges running along the two edges of the tiles, and the second ridge being parallel with, and at a little distance from, the outer ridge, so as to form a channel between them. Upon the under side of the two lower edges is formed a single downwardly projecting ridge. The side angles of the tiles are cut off, and then arranged upon the roof, so that the downwardly projecting ridges of each upper tile are placed below, and embrace the upwardly projecting ridges of the adjacent edges of two tiles. By this construction it will be impossible for water or wind to beat in and pass above the three ridges. Upon the body of the tiles may be struck up or otherwise formed an ornament, in the shape of a tassel, flower, or other suitable device. This ornament strengthens the tiles, and prevents them from being rolled up by the wind, and at the same time adds greatly to the beauty of the roof or wall.

UTILISING WASTE STEAM.—By the invention of Mr. T. A. DILLON, Dublin, a dozen or more tubes are ranged side by side in the first instance, and through each is passed a length of smaller tube longer than the exterior one. These rows of tubes are securely let into and fastened to two or more chambers in such a way that the series of outer and larger tubes have one hollow cross-head chamber common to them, and that the series of smaller and internal tubes have a similar hollow cross-heads chamber apportioned to them also. After the tubes are securely attached to the cross-heads, both sets of tubes are bent, curved, widened, or adapted to any form of boiler tube-plate and mouths of tubes thereto placed, the tubes being previously softened and properly filled with lead. The larger cross-head chamber has one or more orifices capable of taking one or more air-pipes, and the smaller cross-head or steam chamber has one or more orifices capable of taking one or more steam pipes. The apparatus having been formed and bent as desired, the free ends of the concentric tubes are inserted tightly into

one or as many of the boiler tubes in the smoke-box end of the boiler as may be desirable. Air-pipes are arranged to lead through the smoke-box from the air orifices of the larger cross-head air chamber to the front of the engine, where they terminate in orifices capable of being reversed when the engine runs backward, or the air-pipe is placed so as to rise through the engine chimney, and is so bent that, when receiving the waste heat of the furnace the products of combustion in the furnace do not mingle with the free atmospheric air which the apparatus causes to rush into the fire-box. From the steam orifice in the second smaller cross-head or steam chamber a steam pipe or pipes leads or lead from the blast pipe or boiler.

MOTIVE-POWER.—The invention of Messrs. GALLOWAY consists (1) in the use of the exhaust steam from locomotive and other steam-engines in combustion with air, to be forced into boilers by suitable arrangements of valves and feed pumps; (2) also in returning the whole of the exhaust steam directly from the exhaust ports back into the boiler by suitable arrangements; (3) also in passing a portion of the exhaust steam over furnaces, in order to decompose it. This invention is fully described in the specification.

TREATING RESINOUS GUMS.—By the invention of Messrs. WATTS, Leadenhall-street, the particles of gum to be acted upon are placed in shallow wire or other open work trays or receivers, with the loose or elastic covers fitted to close in contact with the surface of the gum. These trays have motion given to them to cause the water or wash liquid to pass through them. These trays or receivers are applied as vanes or wings to a rotary shaft. To facilitate the circulation of the wash liquid between the particles of gum in these trays or receivers, part of each of them on each side is covered with canvas, India-rubber, leather, or other flexible material, and the other part of each chamber or receiver is formed of reticulate work, and the reticulate work on one side of each tray or receiver is opposite the flexible material of the other side.

ELECTRO-PLATING IRON AND STEEL.—The invention of Mr. A. LAWE, Kingston, Canada, relates to electro-plating iron or steel with gold. The inventor employs a voltaic battery and a bath of sulphate of copper. The gold solution is prepared in the following manner:—1 oz. of cyanide of potassium is dissolved in 2 pints of soft water. A piece of gold is fastened to the positive and a piece of copper to the negative pole of the battery. These poles are then immersed in the solution of cyanide of potassium, by which the copper becomes coated with gold.

SMEETING IRON.—The invention of Mr. R. BROWN, Glasgow, consists in constructing furnaces with an upper chamber for utilising a portion of the combustible gases escaping from the lower chamber to heat the ores and limestone in such upper chamber also, in constructing the upper chamber with orifices or their equivalent for obtaining the direct action of the gases in the chamber; also in constructing the furnace with passages and measuring boxes or valves for introducing fuel into the lower chamber in combination with the arrangements for heating or acting on the ores or limestone, before their admixture with fuel.

METAL COMPOSITION.—The invention of Mr. D. J. MILLARD, of Claville, U.S., consists in combining certain metals, and thereby forming a metallic composition or alloy, which resists the action of salt water, and most of the acids, lead, tin, bismuth, and aluminium are employed, or the lead, tin, and bismuth without the aluminium and with or without the bismuth. An alloy composed of lead 100 lbs., tin 16 lbs., and bismuth 1 oz., with from 3 lbs. 5 lbs. of aluminium added, is well adapted for roofing and most other analogous purposes.

TREATING CAST-IRON.—The invention of Mr. W. HENDERSON, of Glasgow, consists in increasing the carbon in cast-iron by introducing a furnace or receiver between the blast-furnace, into which the fluid metal is run direct from the blast furnace. This receiver is capable of being heated to the requisite degree of heat to maintain the metal in a proper state of fluidity for the necessary time as may be required, and is provided with a solid carbon bottom. The molten metal is itself covered with a layer of coke or other carbonaceous matter.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.]

TREVARRACK is gradually improving, and according to present indications is likely to be one of the most valuable mines in the district. This opinion prevails not only amongst the shareholders, but also with the working men in the locality, and its progress is watched with the keenest interest.

HARLECH MINES.—A gentleman from the firm in Liverpool who are buyers of sulphur was here on Monday, and said the lot on the floors was the best parcel of sulphur he had seen. He went underground, and expressed himself highly gratified with the prospects of the mine.

PENRHYN.—This mine has been recently inspected by Mr. J. G. Kimpton, C. and M.E., of Derby, and in a lengthy report states that, looking at the property as a whole, he considers it to be a most valuable one, and if worked in a proper, legitimate, and systematic manner will doubtless prove a most profitable undertaking. It will, however, take some little time to develop it and get it into a proper systematic course of working. Mr. Kimpton adds that the company have secured the services of a good resident capitalist in the person of Mr. M. Whitford, and that with the valuable aid of Capt. Johns, the consulting engineer of the mine, it will doubtless prove a great success.

TREVAUNAN.—Experimental trials with Messrs. Willoughby's patent stamps have been made at this mine during the past week, which have been watched with much interest. Its success will be of great importance to the mine, which continues to look well. No. 3 winze being worth from 400, to 500, per fm., and 3½ tons of tin were broken last month from twotwork operations only.

SPANISH CONSULATE GENERAL.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

NATIONAL MINES OF RIO TINTO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the SALE, BY AUCTION, of the above MINES, together with the whole of the LANDS adjacent, BUILDINGS, WAREHOUSE EFFECTS, IRON, HORSES, &c., will take place on the 30th November next, at Twelve o'clock noon, in the Town Halls (Casa Consistorial) of Madrid, Huelva, and Valverde, subject to the usual regulations observed for the desamortization of national property.

For particulars, apply at the above office between Ten and Four; Saturdays, Ten to Two, Fenchurch-street, 7th July, 1871.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL INVESTORS' SHARE EXCHANGE (POWELL, DIXON, AND CO.), 26, CHANGE ALLEY, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C., BUY and SELL every description of Stocks and Shares at the market prices. Exclusive and reliable information on all the market mines.

BENJAMIN LIBBY, MINE AND SHAREDEALER, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL. Recommends the following SHARES to be BOUGHT immediately for a great rise:—
East Seton, 27s. 6d. Wheat Seton, 237. Carn Brea, £140. *CARN BREA.—I would call the special attention of capitalists to this mine for a considerable rise in the price of shares. Information given on application, also on the above or those not mentioned.

GOLD AND SILVER MINING.

THE MINING AND METALLURGY OF GOLD AND SILVER.

By J. ARTHUR PHILIPS, Mining Engineer.]

In one large vol., royal 8vo, cloth, illustrated with 84 wood engravings and 8 folding plates of working drawings.

CONTENTS.

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TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

ROYAL GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF CORNWALL.

Vol. VIII. Parts 1, 2; 8vo. pp. xxx, vii, 916;

With Thirty-eight Tables, Thirty-one Engravings on wood, and Six Plates. Consisting of Observations by

WILLIAM JORY HENWOOD, F.R.S., F.G.S.,

President of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.

PART I.

On the Metalliferous Deposits of Kumaon and Gurhwal (India); on the Silver Mines of Chanareillo, and the Copper Formations of Copalpo (Chili); on the Gold Mines and Detrital Gold of Minas Geraes (Brazil); on the Auriferous Deposits of Virginia, and the Mines of Native Copper near Lake Superior (United States); on the Metalliferous Rocks of New Brunswick (British America); on the Copper-bearing Sandstone of Hueso (Spain); on the Silver Lodes of Ireland, and on the Precipitation of Copper from Mineral Water in Ireland, Wales, England, Spain, and Cuba; on the Auriferous Rocks and Detrital Gold of Ireland and North Wales; on the Ores of Chrome and Molybdenum in Scotland; on the Tin, Copper, and Lead Mines of Caradon and Liskeard (East Cornwall).

PART II.

On Subterranean Temperature in various Rocks and in Mines affording different Metals and Ores, in Chili, Brazil, the United States, the Channel Islands, Ireland, and England; and on the Changes of Temperature which take place at the same, and at different times, on the surface, and at various depths in Brazil.

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Gresham House, Old Broad-street, E.C.

Established Twenty-five Years, Fifteen at the above address.

THE SHELTON TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital, £10,000, in shares of £1 each.

Incorporated under the Companies Acts of 1862 and 1867.

Upwards of 7000 shares have been allotted. The remainder are now, for the first time, offered to the public at par, viz. £1 per share, fully paid-up, and no further liability.

This extensive and progressing property is situated (in a district celebrated for tin) near St. Austell, in which there are five strong, well-defined tin lodes running east and west throughout the entire length of the sett. Two lodes only as yet (the north and south) have been worked by this company, to the depth of 40 fms. below the adit, or 60 fms. below the surface. The engine-shaft is now being sunk 10 fms. deeper.

The present company since its formation, three years ago, have raised, dressed, and sold 166 tons of tin, realising about £11,000. The returns of tin have steadily increased, and are now between 7 and 9 tons monthly. When the lode is laid open at the 70 fm. level below surface (which will be very shortly), the returns of tin are expected to increase considerably. The ground during the sinking of the shaft showed indications favourable for tin.

The plant and machinery consists of two substantially built engine-houses, two powerful steam-engines, four boilers, forty large stamp heads, dressing-houses and floors, eight improved dressing racks, 8 large buddles, count houses, smelters, carpenters' shop, sheds, &c., all in good order and full work.

There is also a valuable claim, the sett, the supply being of a superior quality, and almost inexhaustible, hundreds of tons having already been raised, &c.

The leases of the tin and clay sets are for 21 years, 18 of which are unexpired, at a royalty of 1-18th for tin, and 3d. per ton on the china-clay.

The directors have great confidence in the undertaking, each having bona fide invested largely. The management is economical and energetic.

Preference will be given to applications for 50 shares and upwards, also to priority of application. Not less than five shares will be granted to any applicant. As the lists will shortly close, early applications are necessary.

The sum of 10s. on each share applied for must be paid on application, which will be returned in full if no allotment is made.

Forms of application and further information may be obtained at the company's registered offices of Mr. F. WARWICK, 25, Backersbury, London, E.C.

ISSUE OF 5000 SEVEN PER CENT. PREFERENCE SHARES, WITH GUARANTEE BY THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF SERGIPE, BRAZIL.

THE BRAZILIAN SUGAR REFINERY COMPANY (LIMITED).

Authorised by a Decree of the Government of Sergipe, Brazil.

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, and to be registered in Brazil as a "Sociedade Anonima." In conformity with the Laws of that Empire.

Capital £50,000, in 10,000 shares of £5 each.

Being 5000 preference shares now offered for subscription, 600 preference shares already appropriated, and 4400 ordinary shares.

Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum has been guaranteed by a Decree of the Government of the Province of Sergipe (Brazil) on a capital of 200,000 reis (£20,000), which guarantee will be applied to the payment of the 7 per cent. on the preference shares.

Deposit on application, £1 per share; payment on allotment, £1 10s. per share. The balance of £2 10s. to be paid on 1st February, 1872.

DIRECTORS.
EDWARD H. BRAMAH, Esq., Director of the Recife and San Francisco (Permanuco) Railway Company (Limited).
Colonel G. DAVISON, Director of the Fatent Gas Company (Limited), Cannon-street.

Major T. J. HOLLAND, C.B., Managing Director, Warsop's Steam Company (Limited).
PAUL LIEBERMANN, Esq., Merchant, 9, Minning-lane.

JOHN TANNER, Esq., Merchant, H. W. Taylor and Co., Merchants, 5, Barge-yard, Bucklersbury, Director of the Braganza (Brazil) Gold Mining Company (Limited).

CONSULTING ENGINEER—J. JACKSON, Esq., 17, Gracechurch-street.
BANKERS—IMPERIAL BANK.

BROKERS—Messrs. FROM BROTHERS, 20, Change alley, Cornhill.
AUDITORS.
Messrs. GOOD, DANIELS, and LIMBERT, Public Accountants, 7, Poultry.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. MASTERMAN and HUGHES, 26, Austinfrars, E.C.
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—WILLIAM TADMAN.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.
15, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The object of this company is to construct and work a sugar refinery and rum distillery at Aracaju, the chief port and capital of the rapidly-improving province of Sergipe, situated on the seaboard of the Empire of Brazil.

The Government of Sergipe, being desirous of securing to the province and the country generally the advantages of home manufacture, has granted a concession for the establishment of a sugar refinery and rum distillery, with a guaranteed interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum upon a capital of £20,000—(such interest to commence from the date of the first expenditure on the works). Out of this guarantee it is proposed to pay a minimum dividend of 7 per cent. per annum upon a capital of £25,000, to be represented by 5000 preference shares.

The revenue of the province affords undoubted security for the punctual fulfilment of the governmental guarantee.

The export of raw sugar from the province from 1859 to 1869 amounted in official value to £2,960,000, representing 12,336,371 arrobas (176,234 tons), and the rum exported during the same period amounted to 19,406 pipes, official value £68,380.

These statistics are verified by the Provincial Government's report of 1870, published in the Official Gazette of the 15th July, 1870.

A copy of his detailed and analytical report accompanies the prospectus.

Sergipe is peculiarly adapted for the economical and profitable working of a sugar refinery, which, when established, will virtually possess the attributes of a monopoly. Large breadths of the finest land are devoted to the cultivation of the sugar-cane, the soil, under the influence of a genial temperature, being remarkably prolific. A similar refinery at Bahia is now in successful operation.

Upwards of 600 estates are now in active operation throughout the province for the production of raw or muscovado sugar, the quality of which is well known for its fine grain, strength, and dryness. From the want of a refinery nearly the whole of the raw produce of these estates is exported to other markets, and refined sugar is re-imported for consumption at Sergipe.

Constant supplies of fresh raw sugar can be obtained, the saccharine yield of which being undeteriorated by fermentation (the invariable effect of a long transit) is proportionately large.

An estimate of the revenue which the company will probably realise from the refinery and distillery has been prepared and carefully scrutinised by Mr. J. Jackson, civil engineer, who is practically acquainted with the process and results of sugar planting and refining.

A copy of his detailed and analytical report accompanies the prospectus.

It will be seen that Mr. Jackson has based his calculation upon a monthly consumption of 200 tons of raw sugar, which, when converted into refined sugar and rum will yield a net daily profit of £81 7s. 6d., and reckoning 300 working days in the year, the total yearly profit will amount to £24,415.

From the result of these estimates, the shareholders may justly expect to receive dividends largely in excess of the guaranteed interest.

A provisional contract has been entered into with an experienced English contractor for the acquisition of the concession, with all its rights and privileges, the purchase of the land, the construction of the buildings, the supplying of the machinery, and the delivery over to the company of the refinery and distillery, in full working order, within a period of twelve months, for £15,000 cash, 600 preference shares, and 400 ordinary shares fully paid up, convertible into preference shares in the event of the creation and issue of preference shares beyond the original 5000 such shares, and with the right on the part of the contractor to a further 1600 ordinary shares in the event stated in the said contract. All the ordinary shares are by the Articles of Association convertible into preference shares in the events therein mentioned.

Applications for shares, accompanied by a payment of £1 per share to the bankers, must be made on the annexed form. In the event of the full number of shares applied for not being allotted the balance of the deposit will be credited to the payment due on allotment, and should no allotment be made the deposit will be returned in full.

The following contracts affecting the company have been entered into:—
Concession or Governmental Decree, No. 681, and contemporaneous contract between the Government of Sergipe and Pedro Pereira d'Andrade, dated respectively the 10th and 16th of June, 1864.

Contract above referred to for the purchase of the concession and land, and the execution of the works, made between Mr. William Malam of the one part, and the company of the other part, dated the 11th day of July, 1871.

Copies of the above documents, and English notarial translations of the concession and Governmental contract, together with the Memorandum and Articles of Association, can be inspected at the offices of the company.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Brazilian Sugar Refinery Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your bankers the sum of £ being a deposit of £1 per share, I request that you will allot me preference shares of £5 each in the above company upon the terms of the prospectus and Memorandum and Articles of Association; and I agree to accept the said shares, or any smaller number which you may allot to me, and to make the payment of £1 10s. per share on allotment, and to become a member of the company; and I request you to place my name on the register of members in respect of the shares which may be allotted to me.

Name in full
Address in full

Date

LEAD MINING IN WALES.

WEST RHOSDYDDOL MINE

is situated a FEW MILES from the town of MACHYNLETH, and is locally considered to be a PROPERTY OF HIGH PROMISE.

Regular interest is attached to it by reason of its immediate proximity to a number of the most valuable mines of the district, amongst which Dylife, Rhydyddol, Cwmbyr, and Cae Conwy are the most noticeable; nearly all the lodes traversing these setts, and from which their valuable returns are expected, converge in West Rhosdyddol sett, and at their junctions are expected to make great deposits of ore.

Messrs. LISCOMBE and CO., Sharebrokers, 29A, South Castle-street, Liverpool, STRONGLY RECOMMEND THE PURCHASE OF these SHARES.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WHEEL PROSPER MINING COMPANY.—By direction of His Honor the Vice-Warden, Notice is hereby given that, on Tuesday, the 25th day of July instant, at the Registrar's Office, at Truro, in the county of Cornwall, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the Court will PROCEED to MAKE a CALL of THREE POUNDS FIVE SHILLINGS PER SHARE on all the contributors of the said company settled as present members thereof.

All persons interested therein are entitled to attend at the time and place aforesaid, to offer objections to such call.

FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar.
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, this 14th day of July, 1871.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

FREEHOLD MANSION AND ESTATES, AND FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD COLLIERIES FOR SALE.

In Chancery.

"WILLIAMSON v. WILLIAMSON."

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Chancery, made in a Cause of "Williamson v. Williamson," with the approbation of the Judge to whose Court the said Cause is attached, by Mr. JOSEPH COOKSEY, of the firm of Messrs. Joseph Cooksey and Son, the person appointed to sell the same, at the North Stafford Hotel, Stoke-upon-Trent, in the county of Stafford, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of August, 1871, at Three o'clock P.M., in lots, the undermentioned valuable and extensive

FREEHOLD ESTATES, AND FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD COLLIERIES—viz.:

The Greenway Bank and other Estates, late belonging to Hugh Henshall Williamson, Esq., deceased, situate in the parishes of Norton-in-the-Moors, Horton Leek, and Biddulph, in the county of Stafford, comprising a spacious MANSION, known as Greenway Bank, picturesquely situated amongst undulating pleasure grounds and plantations, excellent pasture lands, and large ornamental sheets of water, with well-arranged domestic offices, stabling, loose box, and coach-house, extensive lawns, shrubberies, and shady walks, orchard, walled gardens, vineries, conservatory, and greenhouses; a capital HOME FARM, with farm-house, farm buildings, and yard, and seven servants' and labourers' cottages; several desirable holdings, consisting of homesteads and sound agricultural land, known as the Juigo Fields, Woodhouse, Briers Clough, Lady-moor Gate, Lion's Paw, Crowborough, The Hill, Wickenstone, and The Falls Farms, interspersed with woods and plantations, in a good game district; and TWELVE HOUSES, with outbuildings and gardens, situate at Greenway Bank, Ridgway, Brown Edge, and Wickenstone, the whole being freehold, and containing altogether an area of 763A. 3R. 3P., or thereabouts.

Also, all those valuable FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD ESTATES, consisting of FARMS and COLLIERIES, situate at PINOX and CHELL, in the parishes of Burslem and Wolstanton, in the said county of Stafford, known as the Little Chell, Chell Green, Pinnox, and the Wood Farms, and the Pinnox Chalky, Chell, and Oxford Collieries, comprising 470A. 1R. 0P. of freehold lands, with the MINES and MINERALS thereunder, and the farm houses and farm buildings, managers' houses and offices, workmen's dwellings, foundry, fitting shops, smiths' and carpenters' shops, winding and pumping engines, pit shafts, railways, and other colliery plant, erected and being in and upon the said lands. The MINES AND MINERALS under 4A. 0R. 2P. of freehold land without the surface, and the various seams of COAL and IRONSTONE under 53A. 1R. 27P. of land adjoining the freeholds, and held under a lease for 49 years from the 24th day of June, 1866, together with the engines, railway, and plant upon the lands comprised in the said lease. The mines include all the principal seams of coal and ironstone in the North Staffordshire coal field.

The mineral property is situate in close proximity to the towns of Burslem and Tunstall, and within a short distance of the Trent and Mersey Canal. A branch of the North Staffordshire Railway to Tunstall, as also the Potteries loop line, are now in course of construction through the property, and the company are under obligation to complete both these lines before the 15th of July, 1872. The Pinnox and Chell Collieries are traversed by a private locomotive railway leading to a wharf adjoining the main street of the town of Tunstall, which may be readily connected with one or both of the above-named branches of the North Staffordshire Railway.

There is another wharf in connection with these collieries at Brownhills, on the Trent and Mersey Canal, from which the mineral produce is conveyed to South Staffordshire and other districts.

The property also affords convenient sites for the erection of blast furnaces and other ironworks, and contains an abundant supply of excellent ironstone, as well as coal suitable for manufacture of iron.

Cards to view Greenway Bank may be obtained from Mr. JOHN BUTTERFIELD, Hoston Mill, Tunstall; and printed particulars and conditions of sale, with plans, may be obtained gratis from Messrs. JOSEPH COOKSEY and SOSS, Auctioneers and Mining Engineers, West Bromwich; Mr. JOHN BUTTERFIELD, Hoston Mills, Tunstall; ELIAS DORNING, Esq., C.E., 41, John Dalton-street, Manchester; JOHN LANCASTER, Esq., Ince Hall, Wigan, and Bilston Grange, Rugby; Messrs. SLATER, HELLIS, and CO., Solicitors, Manchester; Messrs. BROOKHURST, WRIGHT, and MAIR, Solicitors, Macclesfield; Messrs. BLAKE and TRAFORD, Solicitors, Northwich; Mr. GEORGE LLOYD, Solicitor, Liverpool; Messrs. GREGORY, ROWCLIFFE, and RAWLE, Solicitors, 1, Bedford-row, London; Messrs. WEDLAKE and LETTS, Solicitors, 3, Mitre-court, Temple, London, E.C.; and Mr. KEARY, Solicitor, Stoke-upon-Trent; and at the place of sale.

WEDLAKE and LETTS, 3, Mitre-court, Temple, London.
(Agents for William Keary, Esq., of Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, Plaintiff in the said Cause.)

HEPWORTH IRON AND COAL AND PIPE AND BRICK WORKS, NEAR SHEFFIELD.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the IRONWORKS, PIPE AND BRICK WORKS, and COLLIERIES at CROW EDGE, in HEPPWORTH, near Hazlehead Station, on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway.

The IRONWORKS consist of two blast-furnaces, one 16 ft. diameter, and the other 19 ft. diameter. The iron produced is among the very best in Yorkshire. The blast-engine is powerful, the cylinder 42 in., and 9 ft. stroke; the blast cylinder, 88 in., sufficiently powerful for three or four furnaces. Hot-blast ovens, with the usual rolling machinery. A casting and mounting house, artificers' shops, casting-house, cranes, locomotive engine, weighing-machines, cottages, and numerous other buildings.

The CLAYWORKS consist of a powerful high-pressure ENGINE, cylinder 27 in., 4 ft. stroke; grinding and pug mill; 2 clay-pans, one 9 ft., and one 6 ft. diameter; pipe-machine, and 4 large brick and pipe sheds; clay-house; and several well-built brick and pipe kilns.

The FREEHOLD LAND AND BUILDINGS contain an area of 104A. 2R. 3P., more or less.

There are several RESERVOIRS, with an abundant supply of superior water. These works are situated about a mile from the Hazlehead Station, and are connected with the railway by a branch line worked by a locomotive engine. They are within half-an-hour from Sheffield, and an hour from Manchester.

The COLLIERIES and IRONSTONE MINES are situated in the townships of Hepworth and Foolstone, and are connected with the ironworks by railway. The MINERALS are held under lease from the Trustees of the Duke of Leeds and others for various terms, about 19 years unexpired.

The COAL BEDS are the Halifax Hard Bed and Halifax Soft Bed; the former is used for fuel in the collieries, the latter for smelting, and is one of the best coals in Yorkshire.

There is a large field of IRONSTONE ungot. There are about 400 acres of Soft Coal on the west side of the throw still unworked, a large proportion of which is already leased.

There is a railway and tunnel for conveying the coal and ironstone to the ironworks, with stationary engine at each end of tunnel.

The Hard Bed Coal and Fire-clay are worked at Crow Edge, adjoining the iron and brick works. The coal is of the unusual thickness of 32 in., and the fire-clay, which lies immediately under the coal, is from 15 to 18 in. thick.

There is a large field of Hard Bed Coal and Fire-clay; the latter is excellent, and can be cheaply got with the coal. There is a bed of Superior Surface Clay, used for blue bricks.

These works have been established for about twelve years, and have been developed and fitted up with every modern improvement at an enormous cost. The sudden and unexpected death of the last proprietor has caused them to be brought into the market for sale under very exceptional circumstances by his trustees and mortgagees.

The premises are in complete working order, and may be entered upon without delay; very little expenditure beyond the working capital will be necessary. This concern is well worthy the attention of any individual or company having the command of a moderate capital, and will be disposed of on terms to warrant competition.

The most thorough investigation and examination is invited, and every requisite detail and particulars will be furnished on application to Messrs. WHEATLEY KIRK and PRICE, Engineering Valuers, &c., 35, Princess-street, Manchester; J. N. CRAVEN, Esq., Highthorn House, near York; or CHADWICK and SON, Solicitors, Dewsbury.

N.B.—A considerable proportion of the purchase-money may remain at interest if required. Mr. RICHARD TRAIN, the clerk in charge, will show the works on application.

SLATE QUARRY FOR SALE, situate in the centre of the renowned SLATE DISTRICT OF FESTINIOG, producing an excellent slate of first-rate colour, cleavage, and character. About £8000 to £10,000 has already been expended in opening out and proving apparently inexhaustible beds of slate, and in the valuable plant now on the ground.

The Quarry is now placed on the market owing to the death of the late proprietor, and will be sold at a very moderate figure.

Apply to BEEL WILLIAMS and SON, Land Agents, 40, North John-street, Liverpool.

SHALE TO LET IN SCOTLAND.

SHALE AND MINERAL FIELD, in the LANDS of ALDERSTONE, Parish of MIDCALDER, County of EDINBURGH, TO LET ON LEASE. It is close to the New Park Station, Caledonian Railway, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the celebrated Shale Oil-producing Works of Messrs. Young and Co.

David Hamilton, Alderstone House, will show the boundaries. Communications to W. B. MARR, Esq., 29, New-street, Edinburgh.

COAL ROYALTY TO LET, in the COUNTY OF DURHAM.

THE WINDLESTONE COAL ROYALTY, containing about ONE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED ACRES, adjoining the South Durham, Eldon, and Black Boy Collieries, which produce HOUSEHOLD, STEAM, and COOKING COALS. The Royalty adjoins the Clarence Railway.

For particulars, apply to R. HECKLES, Mining Engineer, Sunderland.

VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE COLLIERIES IN NORTHUMBERLAND FOR SALE, BY AUCTION.

M. R. BROUGH is instructed by the Executors of the late JOSHUA BOWER, to OFFER FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION (unless previously disposed of by private contract), at the Queen's Head Inn, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Thursday, the 30th day of July, 1871, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, all the

IMPORTANT COLLIERIES,

LOT 1.

All that valuable and well-known colliery, called BURRADON COLLIERY, situated in the parish of Earsdon, in the county of Northumberland, and about seven miles from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with the Westside and Annetsford royalties attached, together with the COTTAGES, ERECTIONS, MACHINERY, PLANT, and other effects belonging to and held therewith.

LOT 2.

All that valuable and well-known colliery, called COXLODGE COLLIERY, situated in the parish of Gosforth, in the county of Northumberland, and about two miles from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with the extensive royalties of Fawdon, Dinnington, and Morley Hill attached, together with the COTTAGES, ERECTIONS, FIRE-BRICK WORKS, FARMS, MACHINERY, PLANT, and STOCK belonging to and held with the same.

The brick works are of recent erection, and the bricks, being of the first quality, command an extensive sale.

The coal of both collieries (a first-class steam coal) is well known in both the London and continental markets.

The former is known in the London market as "Bower's West Hartley Steam Coal," and is on the lists of the English Government, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Shipping Company's, &c., and the latter is sold by the names of "Kenton West Hartley" and "Bower's West Hartley."

Both coals are shipped on the River Tyne, the collieries in each case being within an easy distance of the shipping places.

These collieries offer an investment seldom to be met with. Particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to the Auctioneers, Mr. GEORGE YEWALL, Solicitor, Leeds; or Mr. GEORGE ARMSTRONG, Solicitor, 3, Arcade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

STEEL WORKS FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE TENDER.

THE VALUABLE FREEHOLD MANUFACTURING PREMISES, known as

THE FOREST STEEL WORKS,

Situate at COLEFORD, in the FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, and now the property of the Titanic Steel and Iron Company (Limited), extending over an area of about seven acres, together with all the WORKSHOPS, ROLLING MILLS, FORGE, STOREHOUSES, and OFFICES, PLANT and MACHINERY, from which a large and profitable business could be carried on. Also some VALUABLE PATENTS, LICENSES, and LEASES will be offered FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE TENDER, at the offices of ROBERT FLETCHER and CO., No. 2, Moorgate-street, in the City of London, on the 11th day of August next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely.

Full particulars of the property may be had on and after the 9th instant of the said ROBERT FLETCHER and CO., of R. WOODWARD, Forest Steel Works, Coleford; and of Messrs. WATERHOUSE and WINTERHAM, Solicitors, 61, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; and the works can be inspected at any time after this date on application to the said R. WOODWARD.

THE USUAL BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY IS IN THE MEANTIME CARRIED ON.

London, 8th July, 1871.

LLANELLY RAILWAY AND DOCK COMPANY.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TENDER:—

OLD COPPER About 1½ tons.
WROUGHT IRON SCRAP " 20 "
WROUGHT IRON SHAVINGS " 1 "
OLD CAST IRON " 16 "
OLD SPRING STEEL " 2 "

May be seen at Llanelly Dock on application to Mr. HEPBURN, Locomotive Superintendent, from whom Forms of Tender may be obtained. Tenders, to be addressed to the undersigned, will be received on or before the 22nd instant.

LLANELLY, 4th July, 1871. RICHARD GLASCODINE, Secretary.

BUCKLEY COLLIERY, NEAR MOLD, FLINTSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, this EXCELLENT COLLIERY, area about SIX HUNDRED ACRES, containing the MAIN and OTHER COALS, and is in FULL WORK, situate close to the extensive fire-brick works, a tramway connecting some of the same with the pits, and a branch railway that is partly made is intended to join the Connah's Quay Railway, which communicates with the shipping port at Connah's Quay. There is also an extensive land sale for house fire and potter's coals.

For further particulars, an order to view, and to treat, apply to B. MART, Mining Engineer, Stoke-upon-Trent.

LEAD MINES IN THE COUNTIES OF DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, the HUNSTANWORTH and NEWBIGIN ROYALTIES, the former about 3534 acres, and the latter 200 acres, or thereabouts.

The Hunstanworth Royalty adjoins the celebrated W. B. Lead Mines, and has for many years yielded large quantities of lead ore, and much of the ground is undeveloped.

For particulars, apply to JOSEPH DODDS, Esq., M.P., No. 4, Spring-gardens, Charing Cross, London, S.W., and Stockton-on-Tees; Mr. NATHANIEL CLARK, Beamish-park, Fence Houses; or Mr. THOMAS J. BEWICK, C.E., No. 2, Westminster-chambers, Victoria-street, London, S.W., and Haydon Bridge, Northumberland.

REDBROOK TIN WORKS.

TO BE LET, and entered upon immediately, the REDBROOK TIN WORKS. These eligible premises are advantageously situated on the RIVER WYE, about two miles below Monmouth, adjacent to the Forest of Dean, and surrounded by extensive woods, affording an ample supply of charcoal. They consist of ROLLING MILLS, FURNACES, FORGE, and other WORKS and MACHINERY adapted to the manufacture of TIN PLATES on an extensive scale, with an excellent dwelling house, garden, and offices, 20 cottages, and several closes of land, containing altogether about THIRTY ACRES.

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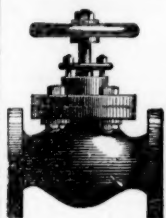
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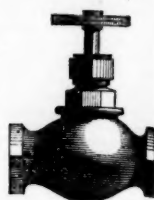
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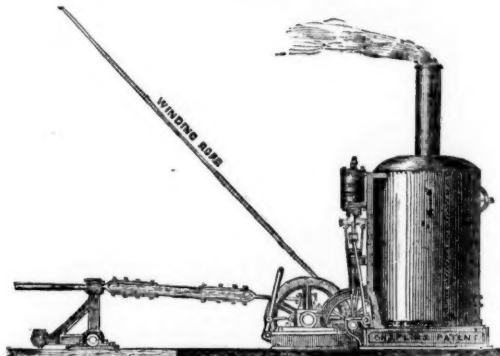
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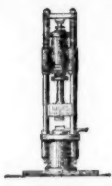
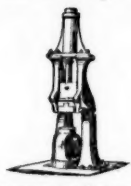
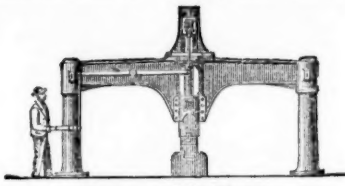
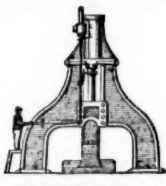
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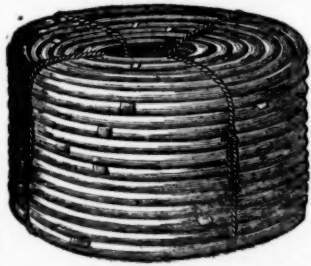
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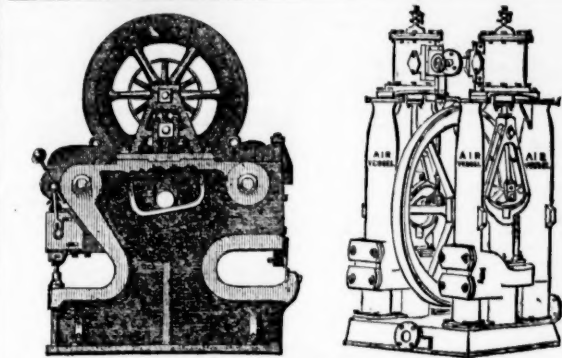
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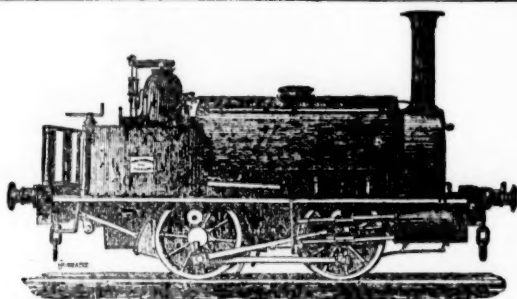
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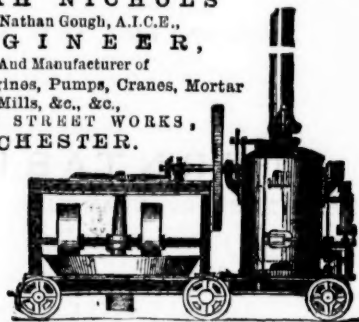
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